CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
67 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
or superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,069—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
P.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	23rd ,,
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
P.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	21st ,,
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

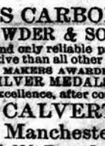
14th June. 28th June. 12th July. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,220	600	1st July ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,267	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 27, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 23rd Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 30, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Chikldа, the Sanitarium of Berar, in the Satpura Hills, Ft. 3700 above sea level. TWO BUNGALOWS in Compounds, adjoining each other, the property of NARAHAR BHAGWANT PURSHOTTOM BHAGWANT DESHPANDIAS, Ellichpur City, to whom application should be made.
Any offer above Rs. 4,200 will be accepted for the Bungalows jointly, or Rs. 4,200 for Bungalow No. 1, Rs. 400, for Bungalow No. II.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure Condensing ENGINES, having 26 inches Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, indicating 425 Horse Powers, of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.'s make.
For Prices and other Particulars apply

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.
One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.
One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.
One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.
"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

PORTS.

FROM SANDEMAN & CO.

	Cash Bots. Rs.	a.	Price. Half-bots. Rs.	a.	Credit. Bots. Rs.	a.	Half-bots. Rs.	a.
TAWNY OLD PORT	36	0	20	8	40	8	23	0
SUPERIOR OLD PORT	38	8	22	0	43	0	24	12
FINE OLD PORT	30	12	16	8	34	8	18	8
OLD PORT	22	0	...		24	12	...	
MADEIRA	36	4	...		41	0	...	

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34	0	38	8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34	0	38	8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity. Specially recommended	33	0	37	4
Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29	12	33	8
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good, clear drinking Sherry	25	0	28	0
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21	0	23	10
Light Sherry	16	8	18	10

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12	,, 5 Medium	4	0
			,, 4 Large	4	12
			,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort.....From Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEQUAH'S OIL.

CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.

Each Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, JUNE 1.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
"THE GONDOLIERS."
FRIDAY—"HADDON HALL."
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
"THE NAUGHTY FORTY."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BELGIAN CONSULATE has been REMOVED to Apollo Street, opposite the Share Market.

F. M.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, May 31, 1893.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 1st June till the 1st July next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 31st May, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881.....£4,673,239 | 1891.....£7,894,357
1886.....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years.....£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers...THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF FULL PRESS BHAVNAGAR GOOD COTTON AT THE GODOWN OF MESSRS. DRENNAN & Co., No. 38, KARI BAVRI STREET, AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., by order of Mr. Jugmohundas Jaikissondas and on account and risk of the first purchaser Thucker Meghjee Anandjee—100 bales of full press Bhavnagar good cotton, marked B.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, June 1, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (GOOD BHOWNUGGER.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in The New Mofussil Company, Limited's Jathas, at Colaba, by order of The New Mofussil Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebjee, Sewjee and Co.—100 bales cotton (Good Bhownugger) marked J.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.....Rs. 26
Six Months.....13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and The AGRA SAVINGS BANK, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given (1) that on the Petition of a Creditor Resolution No. 5 of a Special General Meeting of The Agra Savings Bank, Limited, that the Bank be Wound-up voluntarily under the supervision of the Court, has been declared to be invalid by an order, dated 18th May 1893; (2) That Mr. W. E. HOWATSON has been appointed to be Provisional Official Liquidator of the Company by an order dated 19th May, 1893; (3) That all notices issued or advertised by the Company in pursuance of the said Resolution are hereby cancelled; (4) That the District Judge has directed a Meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to (i) whether the Company shall be wound-up (a) by the Court or (b) voluntarily, under the supervision of the Court; and (2) as to the appointment of an Official Liquidator: and that such meeting will be held on the 10th day of August 1893, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, at which time and place all the Creditors and Contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. R. Wall, I. C. S., retired, to act as Chairman of such Meeting.—Dated this 25th Day of May, 1893.

By Order of the Court,
W. E. HOWATSON,
Provisional Official Liquidator.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 10th, 1893, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1893 :—
I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II.—Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
III.—Clothing.
IV.—Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I, II, and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required regarding miscellaneous stores, oils, or clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed—
Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.

Agent's Office: Dharwar, 13th May, 1893.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act and the ROHILKUND and KUMAON BANK, Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

HALF SHARE OF TEA ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEING RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST lately held by Mr. R. M. Dalzell, Judgment Debtor, and transferred by Sale to the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., Judgment Creditor, now in Liquidation.

IT is hereby notified that the HALF SHARE of the Property specified below will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Naini Tal, on TUESDAY, the 20th of June, 1893, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M., unless sold previously by private contract.

Offers are invited to 31st May 1893.

Name and Government Revenue of the Estate or portion of Estate to be sold by Public Auction, together with the name of the Pargana and District in which it is situated. (1)	Name of the party or parties whose property is to be Sold by Public Auction. (2)	Specification of the Property. (3)
The Dumlote Tea Garden, in Patti Kuttyoor, Pargana Danpur, District Kumaon. The Estate is fee simple.	The Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., in Liquidation.	The entire Estate measuring 680 Acres, 2 Roods and 34 Poles, more or less, with the Houses and out-offices erected thereon. 130 Acres of the area are under Tea Cultivation, 60 acres under Zemindari, a portion is planted with young fruit trees consisting of Apples, Pears, and Peaches and the remainder is Forest. Distance by Rail, 6 ordinary marches or 4 forced marches. Do. Almora, 40 miles (cart road.) Do. Ranikhet, 37 miles.

For further particulars as to terms and conditions of sale apply to the

AGENT FOR THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.,
Official Liquidator of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., (In Liquidation.)

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Thacker and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for ure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
[By Kind Permission.]

I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING'S Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OOLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur " 34	"
Three "	do. " 36	"
Five "	do. " 40	"
Five "	Special do. " 42	"

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Thacker & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gallon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza & Co.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER,

ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1835.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6½ p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ½ p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	993
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£29 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,497
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	301
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Dawar Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Kingsgate Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	760	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	195
Jayrai Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x1
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	790
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Leopold	3,200	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	997½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Massagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	per 150
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,375
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 50	560xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Venkashunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,100	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Combay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Combay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	1,000	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	300xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of PWales Firelng oyal Flour RMills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.,	2,500	100	100	... 9	13 55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	180	100	5 pr. ct.	InLodn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	90	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.,	19,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	(1,20
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450 945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100		205
Apollo	750	00F'5	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	00f'1	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	47
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Maharnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 39½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	118½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48½
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	930

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1	
China Leaf	"	25-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-5	"
Do. do. new	"	25-2	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-14	
English Sovereigns	"	15-6	
Do. Dozens	"	15-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11	
Chesney Dollars	"	206	Nominal.
Brishas do.	"	203	"
Ye-Fonars	"	321	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alexandra S. and W. Co., Ld., 3 p. m.
Willard's Opera, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahamani and La Seyne entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Afrikander left it on Thursday, and the s.s. King Arthur, Calder, and Ponani yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Methley Hall entered and the s. s. Imaum and Peninsular left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., to-day, the 1st instant.

THEFT FROM A THEATRE.—Mr. Willard, of Willard's Opera Company, reports to the police the theft of clothing from the Gaiety Theatre, of the value of Rs. 100, on the night of the 29th instant.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Shewram Ramdeen, a mill-hand, residing at Tardeo Road, reports to the police the theft of six currency notes for Rs. 10 each from his box, which was looked during his absence from home.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, at Tardeo, during the month of May last was 1,649, of which number 552 were new admissions. The number of males was 1,064, females. 244, and children 341. The number of Hindoos 1,094, Mahomedans 241, Parsees 175, and Christians 139.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—At about 11 a.m., on Tuesday, information was received by the police, that a house situated at old Nagpada, and owned by a woman, named Heerabai, had given way on account of the rain, and appeared to be dangerous for the tenants who resided therein. The municipal engineer was informed of the fact who immediately came to the place, and orderd the tenants to vacate the house at once. It appears that the house was undergoing repairs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—At the meeting of football players held in the Gymkhana last night, the following office-bearers were elected for the coming season :—Captain and Hon. Secretary, Marshall Reid ; Committee, H. F. Cleveland, W. C. Symes, and A. Walpole. The tournament will take place between the 16th and 23rd September. Hockey will be played until football begins, and the first game will be on Friday, 2nd instant. Members intending to play should send their names to the Hon. Secretary.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Noor Mahomed Jamal, residing with his family on the third floor of a house, at Jakaria Musjid Street, reports to the police, that about 3 a.m., on the morning of the 29th instant, his room was entered through an open window by a Pathan, who was living with his wife on the second floor of the same house, and a small tin-box, containing silver and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 33-2, stolen therefrom. The stolen property was subsequently found in the Pathan's room, but he absconded, and could not be found.

DEATH OF MR. PUNDLICK N. LAUD.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Pundlick Narayen Laud, managing clerk to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smet ham, solicitors, which took place at his residence, in Kandewadi, on Tuesday last, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Pundlick was connected with Mr. Chalk's firm for over a period of fifteen years, and was always esteemed by his masters for his quiet and unassuming disposition and his fair and straightforward way of doing business. Out of regard for his memory Mr. Chalk's office was closed on Tuesday. The deceased gentleman longed to a family, which is held in great respect amongst the Goud Saraswat community, and he was a trustee of several temples and other Saraswat charitable institutions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dathadin Hurriram, aged thirty years, residing at Danda, near Bandora. On the 12th February last, the deceased was brought to Bombay from Danda, and taken to the hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg caused by a cart laden with gunny bags falling on him. When he was admitted in the hospital he was very weak and emaciated. On the 28th April last his leg was amputated below the knee. Fever then set in and diarrhœa followed, and the deceased did not rally, and died at 10-25 a.m., on Tuesday. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was exhaustion, following the injury to his leg, and the jury returned the verdict accordingly.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, in the premises of the company's Fort establishment. Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings said, that the first business before the meeting was the adoption of the report, which reflected great credit on the management of the company. The report was most satisfactory, and he hoped that all the shareholders would unanimously approve and adopt it. The company had to work under great competition, and still they were able to get such excellent results mentioned in the report, which could be otherwise but favourable to the shareholders.

Dr. Nadirshaw, a shareholder of the company, enquired of the chairman, about the actual loss the company had sustained by the failure of the Oriental Bank.

The chairman replied that the actual loss could not be written off until the liquidation of the Bank was over. They had deposited Rs. 50,000 with the Bank. The interest of the Bombay Port Trust Bonds would not be, therefore, utilised for any other purpose but in recouping the loss.

Dr. Nadirshaw said that the statement of accounts was a very satisfactory one, and he would say from his experience that the quality of goods sold in Treacher and Company's shops was most satisfactory, and the prices reasonable while compared with other companies. He congratulated the management on the efficient way in which the business of the company was being conducted. He recommended that a native director should be appointed on the board to watch the interests of the native shareholders, considering the fact that one-third of the shareholders of the company were natives. He had, however, great confidence, in the present directors, who watched the interests of the shareholders with great zeal. He recommended that the subordinates of the company should be supplied with certain drugs free of charge.

Mr. H. C. Burder, after drawing the attention of the shareholders to the highly satisfactory way in which the business of the company had been managed said that the company guaranteed every article sold by them and the prices were cheaper while compared with the prices of "the stores." He had devoted much time to comparing the various price-lists, and he could say with absolute certainty that the prices of Treacher and Company were cheaper than the prices of the similar commodities sold by other companies.

The chairman then proposed the adoption of the report, which has already been published in our issue of the 25th ultimo, Mr. L. Penny seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. C. Burder proposed, and Mr. Alfred King seconded, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the past year be declared and paid to the shareholders on and after the 14th of June next. The proposition was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. F. King, seconded by Mr. Vernon, Mr. H. C. Burder was re-elected a director of the company.

On the motion of Dr. Nadirshaw, seconded by Mr. V. N. Bhagvant, Messrs. E. C. Monod and Mr. John S. Burn were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

The chairman then said that the manager, Mr. William Carter did his work in a very satisfactory and creditable manner. Great thanks were due to him for successfully carrying on the company's business. In face of the great competition, the company earned good profit on account of his able management. Mr. Carter had effected a saving in working expenses, and the sum of money saved chiefly through him amounted to Rs. 15,000. In future they would have to increase the salaries of certain deserving assistants, and he proposed that a bonus of half a month's salary be distributed amongst such of the employes of the company as the manager may recommend and the directors sanction. The chairman informed the shareholders that about Rs. 3,000 would be required to distribute amongst the employes. Last year the sum of *bonus* given to the employes amounted to Rs. 2,939, and this year the sum would be perhaps a little less than that of last year.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the manager, Mr. William Carter, which was carried by acclamation.

A hearty vote of thanks to the directors and the customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED IN BOMBAY.

THE following is the text of the Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1892-93. Information generally up to 1st May.

LINSEED.

Gujarát.—Area, 4, 160 acres or about 25 and 16 per cent. respectively above last year's area and average. Of this about 80 per cent. (3,300 acres) are credited to the Dholka Táluka of Ahmedabad, where wheat grown with linseed replaced cotton and other early crops damaged by heavy September rain. Crop fair to good. Cambay, the only Native State, which grows linseed, reports 1,637 acres, but damage was caused by caterpillars. The total Gujarát outturn is estimated at 725 tons, that is, 38 per cent. below the standard, though considerably above last year and average.

Deccan.—Area, 136,400 acres or 16 and 4 per cent. respectively below last year and average. Khandesh only, which has about 45 per cent. of the Deccan linseed area, shows some increase, which is attributed to good sowing rain and in places to substitution for early crops damaged by excessive rain in September. The decrease elsewhere, as already reported, was due to extended cultivation of other rabi crops in Nasik, to ration and excessive rain in Ahmednagar and to want of break for sowing in Sholapur. The crop started well, but rain and cloudy weather in January caused rust in places in Khandesh, and the March rain, which was heavy and general throughout the Deccan, caused considerable damage to the reaped crop as well as to the crop ready for reaping. The outturn in consequence is estimated at about 25 per cent. below the standard. Prices are high and most of the Khandesh and Nasik produce has found its way into the Port of Bombay for export abroad.

Deccan States.—Area, 10, 700 acres, mostly in Akalkot, where the crop suffered from excessive moisture. The Ilkal crop was injured by rats and the total outturn is not expected to be more than 28 per cent. of the standard.

Karnatak.—Area, 57,300 acres or about 30 per cent. below average and below last year. Decrease mainly in Bijapur, where more lands was put under early crops owing to favourable rains following on the scarcity of the previous year ; late October rain also proved too heavy to allow full sowings. The crop suffered at an early stage from excessive rain and later on was injured by insects and rats in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. It further suffered as in the Deccan from the heavy March rain at reaping time. The outturn is expected to be short of the standard by 64 per cent. Trade brisk and prices high ; largely exported to Bombay.

Karnatak States.—With an area of 5,000 acres linseed here suffered as in the neighbouring British districts from excessive moisture and insects. Outturn only 27 per cent. of the standard.

RAPESEED.

Gujarát.—In the Presidency proper Gujarát with Gujarat States has 62, 600 acres under this oilseed. Of this 36, 500 are in Baroda and 15, 000 in Pálanpur. The large increase in area is due to ample moisture from September rains. The crop, however, suffered from cloudy weather and rain in February and only a fair outturn is expected.

Sind.—Reported area, 218,500 acres or 50 and 18 per cent. above both last year and average. Increase in Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur, the chief rapeseed growing districts, due to rain and plentiful water-supply from floods at the close of the inundation. Decrease in Upper Sind Frontier attributed to unfavourable results of last year and to more extended cultivation of kharif crops. Crop fair to good. Outturn estimated at 30,650 tons, which shows considerable rise over both last year and average. Trade is fair and the produce is being exported to Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Barnes, Surgn-Major, Bombay, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Hunt, Lety-Lieut, Bombay, A V D, on duty, from Kamptee.
Dunn, Capt, Bombay, A M D, on leave, from Belgaum.
Whyte, Capt, 17th Bombay Infy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 31.

Barnes, Surgn-Major, Bombay, A M S, on leave, to Colombo

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 1st June.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 Sergt.-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every morning, Sundays excepted, whilst the weather continues fine.

2 Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Major Gosling.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Mr F S Tabor, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Assist Commr, Nagpur, the 15th idem.

The following promotions are ordered, vice Mr L Gordon, Depy Commr, 3rd class, deceased :—Mr A L Saunders, I C S, Commr of Excise, &c, to be Depy Commr, 3rd class ; and Mr A S Womack, I C S, Senior Small Cause Court Judge, to be Commr of Excise, &c.

Consequent on the retirement of Col C H Plowden, Depy Commr, 1st class, the following temporary promotions among Depy Commissioners are ordered :—Col H H Hughes-Hallett, Depy Commr 2nd class, sub pro tem, to be Depy Commr, 1st class, sub pro tem ; and Mr A G Duff, I C S, Depy Commr, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Commr, 2nd class.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Col W S Brooke, Depy Commr, 1st class, the following temporary promotions among Depy Commissioners are ordered :—Mr A D Younghusband, I C S, Depy Commr, 3rd (offg 2nd) class, to officiate as Depy Commr, 1st class ; and Mr M W Fox-Strangways, I C S, Depy Commr, 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Commr, 2nd class.

The following temporary promotions among Assist Commissioners are ordered :—Mr C W E Montgomerie, I C S, Assist Commr, 3rd (offg 2nd) class, to officiate as Assist Commr, 1st class ; Mr B P Standen, I C S, Assist Commr, 4th (offg 3rd) class, to officiate as Assist Commr, 2nd class, Mr C W Burn, I C S, Assist Commr 4th, offg 3rd) class, to officiate as Assist Commr, 2nd class, Mr E H Blakesley, I C S, Assist Commr, 4th (offg 3rd) class, to officiate as Assist Commr, 2nd class ; and Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Assist Commr, 4th class, to officiate as Assist Commr, 3rd class.

Messrs L S Carey, I C S, and H H Priest, I C S, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Mr J S Fuller, I C S, C I E, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, availed himself, on the 18th inst, of three months' privilege leave.

Mr P M Gregory, Extra Assist Commissioner, Harda, in the Hoshangabad Dist, availed himself, of one month's privilege leave.

Surgeon Capt W L Price and Assist Surgeon Lakhmi Narain Chhoshri respectively made over and assumed medical charge of the Chhindwara Jail.

Surgeon Captain W L Price, Civil Surgeon, Chindwawara, availed himself, on the 12th inst of the three weeks' privilege leave.

Mr W Pasley, Inspr of Police, 2nd grade, Jubbulpore Dist, is transferred to the Bilaspur District, till further orders.

WRITING on the subject of the proposed restrictive measures against foreigners in France, the *Daily News* Paris Correspondent says : M. Thiers had the intelligence to see how absured passports were in 1872, and abolished every vestige of them. It may be interesting to record the circumstances under which he did so. It was after a conversation with Mr. Crawford, then Paris Correspondent of "The Daily News," in the Prefecture at Versailles, which was then the seat of Government. I was present at it. The conversation was a long one. M. Thiers began by asking what was the secret of the favour the Empire enjoyed in England. The answer was that so far as the fatalities of the coup d'etat allowed him the Emperor followed a policy of intelligent Liberalism towards England. Thereupon, M. Thiers remarked that having lived a good deal in England the Emperor knew what measures would tell on public opinion there. The great statesman proceeded to say that nothing would personally be more agreeable to himself, and all the more so because he thought it good policy, than to follow the empire in a conciliatory course towards foreign countries, and particularly towards Great Britain. This led to Mr. Crawford saying that the abolition in favour of the English of passports by the Emperor towards the end of his reign did more than anything else to account for the feeling which M. Thiers had alluded to. The English were great travellers, and found passport regulations which they felt—they not being a conspiring or a spying people—to be unnecessary and indeed a grievance. They were very irritating, and a check upon commercial and other international relations. M. Thiers said he would state all the arguments in their favour, and would be glad to hear them answered. After a talk of more than an hour he said. "I think you are right. I give you leave to announce that the passport regulations will soon be abolished."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Commander J B Crawford, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Emir, 2,620 tons, Commander J H Robson, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt Companion, 2,542 tons, Commander J R Durant, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Commander F Speck, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Windsor, 1,797 tons, Commander J Raeburn, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE steamer Amana, 2,048 tons, Commander G. Kelgour, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mr and Master Barlow as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 671 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Commander L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (23rd May) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Fallet, Mrs Malone, Mrs G Barker, Mr H J Rustomjee and daughter-in-law, Mr Ardeshir and 47 deck. The vessel is consigned to the Messageries Maritime Co.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 11 a.m. from Victoria Dock, per s s Imperator, Captain C Bechtinger, for Trieste and Brindisi :—Mr and Mrs Fischer, Mr and Mrs Nass and 2 children, Mrs Moriarty, Mr and Mr Colls Raker and maid, Mrs Whyte, Mrs Copenhagen, Miss Clarke, Dr. Blaney, Mr E Muller, Mr F Masotti, Mr P Masotti, Mr Webber, Mr Hearsey, Mr Beier, Mr A E Goll, Mr Clarke, Mr E C Rich, Mr S P Dastur, Mr S E Davar, Mr S E Warden, Mr N M Banjee, Mr P Anninos, Mr Croft, Mr Blackwell, Mr Wm Arndt, Mr Simeon, Mr R M Chenoy Mr R Jekyah and Rvd A Grassi. For Aden—Mr Copenhagen and Mr J Cowasjee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
A	Sutlej	2014	Worcester	London	26 P & O Co
B	Nedjed	1692	Crawford	Port Said	1-6 Ralli Bros.
C	K. Arthur	1947	Fairwother	P. Gulf	30-5 B&P S NCo
D	Calder	400	Lookyer	Bhownuggur	31-5 B&P S NCo
E	Elba	1498	Cantell	Hull	1-6 C M & Sons
F	Baroda	2022	Dohert	Calcutta	2-6 J Mackintosh
G	J Tucker	1637	Vengelly	Odessa	31-5 K Nixon & Co
H	Windsor	1798	Raeburn	Trieste, &c	31-5 T Morrisons
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	4-6 V Ebram
L	Lalja	1246	Reed	Port Said	2-6 J Mackintosh
M	Ponani	512	Adam	Bhownagur	31-5 sheed & Co
N	Aldgate	2208	Chesheri	Hamburgh	1-6 K Nixon&Co
O	Salford	1139	Anthawen	Zanzibar	F Heyer
P	Skidby	2208	Strachan	Hamburgh	2-6 K Nixon
Q	Blackheath	1676	Hall	Genoa	1-6 K Nixon & Co
30	ton crane Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Marmagoa	30-5 Shprd&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Brahmini	523	Budroo	Bhownuggur	1-6 Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent
1	Amaselles	2019	Kilgour	Marseilles	1-6 K Nixon &Co
2	Hispania	2313	Abrey	Liverpool	6-6 W&A Graham
3	Indra	2333	Burkhin	Dunkirk	K Nixon & Co
4	Peninsular		China	31-5 P & O N Co	
5	Gwalior	1648	Spick	China	1-6 P & O Co
7	Imperator	2348	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-6 A Lloyd's S NCo
8	M. Valerio	2044	Metis	Trieste	2-6 A L S S Co
9	Emir	2620	Robson	Antwerp	1-6 K Nixon &Co
10	Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	Dunkirk	31-5K Nixon&Co
11	Paula	285	Prayman	Mauritius	H S Siddick
12	W. Hall	2104	Barkley	Dunkirk	E Bates & Co
15	Bombay	2010	Robertson	Antwerp	5-6 J Mackintosh
15	Malacca	2660	Case	Shanghai	3-6 P & O Co

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Peninsular s	Loggin	China, &c.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Emir s	Robson	Antwerp.
	Kt. Companion s	Durant	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nedjed, Crawford, for Port Said.
" Windsor, for Trieste and Venice.
" Amana, Kilgour, for Marseilles.
" Gwalior, Speck, for China, &c.
" Imperator, Bechtinger, for Trieste, &c.
" Elba, Cantell, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Wistow Hall, for Marseilles.
" La Seyne, for Aden, and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

May 27.—Steamer Canara.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—11,000 cwts myrabolians, T H Moore and Co. ; 135 cwts coir yarn, K Manju and Co ; 730 cwts groundnut cake, and 300 cwts linseed cake, Glade and Co ; 175 bales wool, N Khatau ; 300 cwts coir yarn, T Sawjee ; 33 bales hemp, K Khoobsall.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—4 cases opium, P and O Co ; 40 bales leather cuttings, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co ; 31 bales skins and hides, T H Moore and Co ; 31 bales skins, P Shomjee ; 442 cwts myrabolians, N Khairaz and Co ; 15 cwts chutney and 56 lbs curry powder, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 18 cases oilbanum, and 5 cwts gum, S Thakersee ; 115 cwts gums, N Nensee and Co ; 25 cases condiments, S Rustomjee ; 18 cwts drugs, Bertie Smith and Co ; 6 cases rampatree, E Passia and Co ; 4 cases opium, The Bombay Persia S and N Co ; 50 bales hemp, J L Khatau ; 105 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales skins, H C H Ganee ; 22 bales skins, H M Aba ; 12 bales skins, H T H Ganee, ; 1,600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros ; 125 bales skins, Gwen and Okell ; 41 cases bristles, Glade and Co ; 15 cases rampatree, K Shriff and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aldgate s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton, and 381 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 4 cases rubber, Martin Cohen and Co ; 86 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 230 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 440 bales cotton, P de Saone and Co ; 500 cwts myrabolians,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs, All of solid 12-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJUS TEA EMPORIUM.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon, Bombay, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 5th, 1893. Terms on application to the HEAD MASTER.

GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B," care of this Office.

WANTED, TWO MATES, for Pilot Schooners. Salary Rs. 120. Apply to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to fit up and work a Ginning Factory. Candidates to apply to H. H. the THAKORE SAHEB of Wadhwan, with testimonials.

RECEIVED, Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. In Silver cases, Rs 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

DRINK BOVRIL.—It is 50 times more nourishing than Extract of Meat or similar other Beef Tea. Invaluable in Kitchen for enriching Gravies, Soups, &c., Re. 1 per tin. Bovril Wine Rs. 1-8 per Bot. Bovril Biscuits Re. 1-8 per tin.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TEA.—Every one says, his TEAS can be exchanged. But we say our Teas can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

FOR SALE.—"MACHINERY for GAS ILLUMINATION. For particulars apply to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Wadhwan.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Re. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Lacquering by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

INSTANT HEADACHE CURE.—A speedy, certain, and safe cure for Headaches of all origins, whether sick, bilious, nervous or hysterical. Also a positive relief in Neuralgia. Order sharp. A limited supply only. Per Box As. 14. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, &c., Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MARBLE AND TILES.

THE Undersigned keep in STOCK FOR SALE and IMPORT MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs and CAMPBELL Tiles of various Patterns suitable for Floors, Walls, and Furniture.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co., SECRETARIES, 1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6, Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

A FURTHER payment of £200,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England yesterday; and Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. to 99; while the market dates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3⅞ and 3⅝ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109¼. A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 37 11-16d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, returning to last Friday's quotations of £62 5-8. No fresh quotation for the metal reaches us from New York, that market having been closed yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅜d. French Rentes in Paris declined ⅛ per cent. to 97½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·29.

The Wheat Market was dull; but Reuter's quotation for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool comes 1d. per cental higher than the price last wired through the same channel at 6s. Ex-Quay. The Linseed market was firmer; but Reuter, as usual, wires no quotations for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed last evening advancing; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat. There was, however, no change in spot prices; though American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for May-July deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for September-October. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The New York Cotton Market was closed yesterday. Locally, there has been rather more doing in Cotton to-day, chiefly for spinners' account, and the tone of the market has become steady: but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 600 Bhownugger, at Rs. 188-98; and 100 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 200; whole the purchases by the Mills sum up 1,900 bales, consisting of 350 Bhownugger, at Rs. 191-91½; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 184; 200 each of Veerumgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 198; Khundwa, at Rs. 182½; Dhulia, at Rs. 159-60; Jodhpore, at Rs. 186; and Dharwar, at Rs. 190; 100 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 192; and Rampore, at Rs. 188; and 50 Wadwan, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with a small export business passing; but prices show no further change.

SEEDS have become steady, and a moderate business has been done to-day by shippers. *Rapeseed* has become one anna per cwt. higher; but other descriptions are unchanged in value. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-3 to Rs. 7-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	7-1-0	"
" Cawnpore.	6-12-0 " 6-13-0	"
" Red "	6- 0-0 " 6- 2-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,647	bales.
Wheat	44,172	cwts.
Linseed	20,435	"
Rapeseed	28,987	"
Poppyseed	2,322	"
Groundnuts	519	"
Castorseed	2,909	"
Rice	2,855	"

FREIGHTS.—This market has become dull and declining. The India (s), ready, for Dunkirk, has been filled up at rates which have been kept private, and which, on that account, are believed to be low.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 2 9-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 5/8d. for Demand (in one direction), at which latter rate business was done until the middle of the day, when it receded 1-32d., a fair amount being taken at the decline; and in three months' sight Credits, we have heard of a moderate amount changing hands, at 1s. 2 25-32d., for ready Bills, and 1s. 2¾d. for next mail, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening quiet at 104 7-16 for Fours both for Money and Account, rates advanced to 104 9-16 for cash, but declined to 104 5-16 for the next account; closing at 104 7-16, and 104 3-16 in the two positions, respectively; 4¼ per cents being still nominally quoted at par.

SHARES are neglected on all lines, and quotations generally are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed advancing. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	37 11-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SINGAPORE, MAY 31.

The s. s. Aden arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 31.

O. L. Steamer Orotava from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Santiago-Molo St Nicholas interrupted, this closes the Key West., Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica-Haiti routes.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Thursday the 1st inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st May, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	4	55 p.m.	11	50
Teheran	31	2	22 p.m.	...	46
Suez	31	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 31st May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	6	13	...	1
" Karrachee	...	25	...	1
" Madras	2	12	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 27th May, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,58,305	8,39,575	8,380	10,06,260
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	10,01,485
Increase				Rs. 4,775

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 30.

10 p.m. ... 81·7

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

6 a.m. ... 82·0
10 a.m. ... 85·8
2 p.m. ... 86·9
4 p.m. ... 86·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

ALLARDICE—April 23, at sea, off Malta, Alfred J Allardice, of Alikan Estate, Mysore, India, son of the late George Green Allardice, aged 41 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAUD—May 30, at his residence in Kandawadi, Pundlick Narayen Laud, of diabetes, aged 54.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

WHEN Sir William Harcourt stated before the adjournment of Parliament at Whitsuntide that an agreement had been arrived at by the Herschell Committee which would lead to an immediate decision, it was natural for the general public to suppose that the report would be laid before Parliament at the close of the Whitsuntide holidays. This expectation has been disappointed. The Committee will affix their signatures to the report to-day, and the long looked-for document which was to have been in the hands of Government early in March, will then be submitted to Lord Kimberley. The Cabinet will later on discuss its different recommendations, whatever they may be, in the light of the opinion arrived at by the Secretary of State for India, with the assistance of his advisers. After the Cabinet have come to a decision it will be the turn of the Government of India to examine the recommendations and form an opinion whether they are calculated to place matters on a sound basis, and enable the Minister of Finance to balance the provisional Budget for the year 1893-94. All this will take time; possibly a good deal of time if the Secretary of State, the Cabinet, or the Government of India see reason to object to any part of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts. The latter have taken such an unconscionable time in coming to an agreement on these mysterious recommendations, that it would be surprising if the India Office, the Cabinet, and the Government of India were to accept them without delay or hesitation. In a matter of such importance it is to be expected that the India Office, the Ministry, and the Government of India will fully consider in all their aspects the proposals which have been so long maturing. Until a final decision has been arrived at as to the measures to be taken, it is obvious that the proposals cannot be laid before Parliament. They may be set aside, or modified, or adopted in their entirety. Nothing would be gained by premature publicity, and a great deal of irretrievable mischief might be done. Reuter states that the report will not be presented to Parliament until the Government of India has been able to take action and apply the remedies which are proposed, in order to prevent their being forestalled by speculative operations in the Money Market. This is no doubt an additional and very strong reason for deferring the publication of the scheme which all the world is so eager to see. But delays are proverbially dangerous. A scheme, the guessing of which is so full of potentialities of unlimited speculation, can not long be kept secret.

It is now certain that there is a secret; one of such considerable interest that the Government for obvious reasons do not desire that it should be disclosed. This is a challenge to the curiosity of a curious generation, which will not lessen the difficulties of its custodians, who are a somewhat numerous body. Another fact is now clear—that there are "remedies," which in the opinion of the prudent and hard-headed Lord Kimberley give promise of a solution of the Indian financial problem. His Lordship when he was unofficially informed some time since that an agreement had at length been arrived at by the experts, spoke hopefully of the result, and looked forward to the completion of the report with undisguised satisfaction. Hope had been so often disappointed that people had come to resign themselves to the thought that the labours of the Committee of Experts would be as abortive as those of the Brussels Conference. Lord Kimberley's announcement led people once again to consider the possibilities of relief still latent in that quarter. It has always been felt that the currency reform so long required would sooner or later be achieved. But the declarations of the Government of India that their action must depend on the scope of the report of the Committee, followed by delays which created doubts as to whether the Committee would agree to a report of any kind, undoubtedly produced a widespread feeling of anxiety and depression, which reacted on every market, and business became well-nigh impossible. The situation was fully realised—that if the remedies within reach were not availed of, there would be no alternative but the imposition of heavy additional taxation. Fresh taxes the country could only pay with difficulty, and at the best would only be a stop-gap affording the Government a merely temporary relief destined to disappear as the four crores of extra taxes imposed since 1886 have disappeared in the gulf of the falling exchange.

The true remedy is to be found in currency reform—the establishment of a stable standard, in the place of a standard that varies from day to day. For some time past, the prevailing opinion in business centres in India is that the remedial measures, if any, recommended by the Committee, would take the form of an increased seignorage on silver. If this be the case it is probable that Sir John Lubbock's proposal to raise the royalty to 10 per cent. will be adopted. This, however, would manifestly be only a palliative, and so obviously a temporary palliative—in view of the fact that large quantities of silver can be raised from certain mines at seven pence an ounce—that there is considerable reason to doubt whether such a remedy would seem to the Committee and to Government adequate for the financial difficulties which have to be surmounted. But such a measure might precede the closure of the mints to private coinage, and would prepare the way for that step. Others rightly regard it as essential to a complete remedy that the closure of the Mints should be accompanied or followed by the establishment of a gold standard, so that in the not remote future, the finances of India may be made independent of a catastrophic deluge of silver, when the American hoards are thrown on the market. If a gold standard be decided upon, it will, of course, become necessary to fix the ratio between gold and silver. But the ratio of gold to silver cannot be decided upon at once. The closing of the Mints would be an indispensable preliminary, so as to raise the value of the rupee above its present level before fixing the proportion which it will bear to the new standard. It is, however, useless to discuss these matters pending a definite announcement as to whether relief is to be sought by a reform of the currency, by the raising of the seignorage, or by some scheme of increased taxation, accompanied by projects of retrenchment which will be found eventually impossible of realisation. There is not now much likelihood of a monsoon Session in Calcutta to supplement the Budget, and fill up the deficit by imposing fresh taxes. We are already in June, and it is too late to mature measures to be placed before an expectant public in July or August. Nothing would be gained by such a course, even were the report of the Committee to recommend it! If the hard necessity of imposing additional taxation be the only alternative allowed to Government, the task will be probably left over to November. And there is some reason to doubt that such a measure would be placed before the Supreme Council even then, Lord Lansdowne, we understand, will hand over the cares of Government to his successor before the close of the year. He may not feel it incumbent on him to inaugurate a new scheme of burdensome taxation which might embarrass his successor. The probabilities are that salvation will be sought and found in currency reform, and not in the imposition of new burdens which the country could ill support.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway, has discovered a hill in the Ganjam district, which as a sanitarium promises to equal, if not to eclipse, any other in India, excepting perhaps Simla. But it is not enough that the Railway Company should offer facilities for getting there. Enterprise and capital are wanted, and there is every reason to believe that these two necessary elements would very quickly convert the hill into an intensely attractive spot. The hill, which is known as Mohendro Giri, is five thousand feet above sea level, six hundred miles north of Madras, and four hundred south of Calcutta. It is easily accessible, and there is every reason to believe that the people of Madras, Hyderabad, and Bezwada will rush there as early as next year for the hot weather. The rainfall is under forty inches, the sea is in full view, for it is only sixteen miles from the sea-port of Barwah, and as is the case all along this part of the coast, a steady sea breeze blows for many hours of the day during most part of the year, including the so-called hot weather. As an Executive Engineer is usually more practical than poetic, and he is expected to deal with facts and figures rather than indulge in flights of fancy and rhapsodical descriptions of woodland stream and sea, these may be left to the readers' imagination, when sweltering in the plains with the rains looming over, if not actually pouring on him, he reads of a hill station a thousand feet above the cloud-line, covered with luxuriant foliage, with streams of icy cold water ever flowing from great granite rocks, and the temperature never exceeding seventy-five. The air is so dry, crisp, and exhilarating that any amount of exercise can be taken without fatigue. This we learn on the evidence of Mr. P. Duncan, the Executive Engineer, who has been prospecting there, and he quotes instances that came under his observation in which these remarkable properties of the climate manifested themselves. A fine Punjabi blacksmith, who had been much depressed by a long bout of fever, and could not regain his spirits, formed one of Mr. Duncan's party. The day after they reached the top, the ascent having been made on foot, the Punjabi went to Mr. Duncan, and declared he felt as if he had never been ill in his life. He carried his master's rifle up and down some tremendously stiff climbs, without feeling fatigue, and has remained in good health since returning to Kasibuga. This, declares Mr. Duncan, was the result of a day and-a-half on the mountain-top. If such be the effect on every one who climbs Mohendro Giri the sooner its wonders are proclaimed the better, not only for the East Coast Railway, but for suffering humanity at large. Not the records of miracles at Knock nor even of "the troubling of the waters" could show more satisfactory results, and pilgrimages from all parts of the world might take the place of the small annual influx of globe-trotters, who now come *via* Bombay. But the Chief Engineer would be contented with much less than this. He would have its natural features taken advantage of and developed, believing that not only a charming but a profitable hill station may be established for a comparatively small outlay of money. But there are, besides the facilities for a hill station, at Mohendro Giri, successive ranges of hills to the west and parallel to it, the upper portions of which would be above the line of malaria and suitable for coffee and tea plantations. Vegetables, too, may be largely grown. There is plenty of timber and thatching grass; fruit and flowers are abundant; many trees, including pines, flourish, while large quantities of the bracken fern abound on the hill sides. Small game of all descriptions abounds, the jungle is devoid of thorns or spear grass, large game is within easy distance. From his short personal experience Mr. Duncan considers Mohendro Giri is just the place to set a man up again after he has run down in the moist climate of the Coast. In short, there is every reason to believe that Mohendro Giri is destined ere long to be a populous as well as a popular resort.

THE recent election of a representative of the Sirdars of the Deccan on the Legislative Council is likely to give rise to a reference to Government on two points of some public interest. The first is whether officials are eligible for election to seats on the Council. The Councils Act requires that the Council should consist of four ordinary members and twenty-one additional, including the Advocate-General. The Act prescribes that not less than one-half of the additional Members must be non-officials. There must therefore be eleven non-official members at least on the Council. Of these eight are elective. The Government have already nominated three non-officials and will doubtless if they please nominate officials to the remaining ten seats. If then the electoral bodies return officials, the number of non-officials prescribed by the Act will not be secured. The decision of the Madras Government on this point is that officials are not eligible for election. The Government of Bombay will be asked to accept this decision as a precedent. In Poona, at all events, it is held that an official ought not to be eligible. But since the Government is free to choose non-officials or officials, it is not easy to see why a similar freedom of choice is to be denied to the elective bodies. Mr. Gopalrao D. Pense will no doubt in this matter be in favour of broadening the privileges and enlarging the areas of choice of the electorate. But that is not the view taken just now by the Sirdars' Association, who are about to move Government on the subject.

THE second point turns upon the interpretation of the rules published by the Government of Bombay. In Rule III. Para IV. of the Notification published on the 30th March, it is laid down that the Sirdars of the Deccan, as contained in the list prepared in conformity with the Government Resolution in the Political Department of July 23, 1867, "may recommend any person elected by a majority of their votes." The Notification of the 17th March, Rule V*a*, laid it down that "the Sirdars of the Deccan may make a recommendation by a majority of votes of the body." What is a majority of the votes of the body? Is it a majority of the 182 voters constituting the body; or a majority of those present; or a majority of the total number of votes recorded. The highest number of votes polled at the recent election is not a majority of any of these. Had the polling taken place at the University, the candidate who received the lowest number of votes would have been eliminated, and a new poll taken, and so on until two candidates were left to fight the matter out. The Association disclaims any desire to prejudice public or personal interests by taking action in this matter, and if Government deem it inconvenient to hold a fresh election their wishes on that point will be deferred to. What is sought is an authoritative decision for future guidance.

THE committee stage of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill was resumed on Tuesday evening, when Clause III. was taken. That Clause limits the powers of the Legislature to be established under Clauses I. and II., subject to the restrictions to be imposed in the third section, to make laws in respect of matters exclusively relating to Ireland. The restrictions prohibit any legislation respecting (1) the Crown, or a Regency, or the Lord Lieutenant, or representative of the Crown; (2) the making of peace or war; (3) the raising of military forces or the defence of the realm; (4) relations with Foreign Powers; (5) dignities or titles; (6) treason or naturalisation; (7) trade out of Ireland; (8) beacons, lighthouses, or sea marks; (9) coinage, weights, or measures; (10) trade-marks, copy and patent rights. To this pretty comprehensive list of restrictions Lord Wolmer proposed to add others. His amendment was defeated by a majority of 21 votes. Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the matter deserves profound attention would appear to imply that he was impressed by the smallness of the majority. It is not stated that the clause was carried.

A CORRESPONDENT at Oodeypore, writes on 29th May, that the State has had a very mild hot weather, marred by a severe hailstorm, which killed one old woman, and a good many goats, and caused great destruction in the splendid gardens, destroying the mango crop and scorching the trees as if they had been burnt. On the 20th May, the powder magazine blew up, and seventeen men were killed. The English school seems to be doing good work, the natives in Oodeypore are now beginning to write to one another in English instead of Hindi, which, we must hope, is a sign of progress. It might be as well, our correspondent says, that the Government of the North-West Provinces should do away with the rewards for proficiency in Persian and Arabic, and increase the prizes for the study of English, since that is now becoming the language of the educated. It is not necessary to prepare the country for another Persian invasion. But much of the popular literature circulated in Arabic and Persian keeps alive a fanatical spirit which looks for a new Mahdi to arise and make another Soudan of the North-West.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for the election of a representative of the Chamber to be proposed to his Excellency the Governor in Council for nomination as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, resulted in the election of Mr. W. R. Macdonell, of Messrs. Wallace and Co.

IN a Government Resolution the appointment of Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, B. A., Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, as Oriental Translator to Government, has been announced.

MR. MERWANJEE, a well-known and very popular and flourishing Bombay broker, is the fortunate drawer of Isinglass in the Bengal Turf Club Derby Sweep. The first prize is one lakh and eighty thousand rupees. Simultaneously with the telegraphed announcement that he had drawn Isinglass, first favourite for the Derby, came a telegram from Lord William Beresford, offering Mr. Merwanjee Rs. 45,000 paid down into the Bank of Bengal for half the chance of his ticket. The offer was prudently accepted. He thus secured nearly half a lakh in any case, and retained the chance of adding another Rs. 90,000 should the favourite win the race or of another Rs. 40,000 if he takes second place.

CALCUTTA, writes the *Englishman*, has fortunately escaped the cyclone with which it has been threatened during the past week. After remaining almost stationary at the mouth of the river for two days, the vortex of the storm passed inland between Calcutta and Midnapur towards Burdwan. It appears afterwards to have taken an easterly course towards Jessore, its rate of travel increasing rapidly as the intensity diminished. From the Jessore-Burdwan district it travelled in a north-easterly direction towards Dacca and Serajganj, and the centre of the depression lay between these two places on Sunday afternoon. It is reported that 46 out of a total crew of 120 men engaged on the cargo boats in lightening the stranded vessel Germania were drowned on Fri

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Isinglass	1
Ravensbury	2
Raeburn	3

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 30, MIDNIGHT.

The following is to-day's closing betting on the Derby :—

5	to 2	on	Isinglass.
10	to 1	against	Raeburn.
16	to 1	„	Irish Wake.
20	to 1	„	Ravensbury.
25	to 1	„	William.
33	to 1	„	Dame President.
50	to 1	„	All the others.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE REPORT AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Lord Herschell's Committee have finished their labours, and will to-morrow sign their report, which will then be submitted to Lord Kimberley and the Cabinet to discuss the different recommendations contained therein.

The report will then be forwarded to the Indian Government before being presented to Parliament, the object being to prevent anticipation of the remedies by operations in the Money Market before the Indian Government are able to act.

LAST NIGHT'S MAJORITY IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The smallness of the majority in the voting last night on Lord Wolmer's Amendment was mainly due to the absence of supporters of the Government, who had not paired.

THE BILL IN COMMITTEE.

The debate in Committee on the Home Rule Bill was resumed in the Commons last night, when an amendment to clause 3 was brought forward by Lord Wolmer for further restricting the powers of the Irish Parliament relative to questions affecting the Empire.

The amendment on being put to the vote was rejected by 259 against 238, Mr. Gladstone, however, admitting that the matter was worthy of profound attention.

THE GUARDS TO GO TO EGYPT.

It has been decided to utilize a detachment of the Guards to relieve one of the Line battalions in Egypt and thus facilitate the working of the relief system.

RELEASE OF DALY.

Daly, who was undergoing a term of penal servitude for possessing dynamite, has been released.

GLANDERS IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

It has now been proved that a great amount of glanders exists in the villages of Kashmir Valley as well as in the Maharajah's stables. Veterinary-Captain Cooper has destroyed a number of village ponies suffering from glanders, and Veterinary-Lieutenant Drage shot an affected ekka pony on the main road between Kohala and Shrinagar.

TROOPS TO GILGIT.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry will march in relief to Gilgit about the 15th July ; and the 2nd and 3rd Infantry will return. The 2nd Imperial Service Infantry is the one which recently behaved with such conspicuous gallantry at Chilas.

THE BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.

Captain Godfrey, who has for some time been First Assistant Resident at Bushire, is returning to India, under medical advice, the climate of Persian Gulf being unsuitable for him at this season of the year. He will probably be posted now to Leh.

JOINTED LANCES.

A new pattern of a jointed lance, invented by Colonel Eardley Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, is about to be issued to certain selected regiments for trial.

THE ARAKAN HILL DISTRICT LAWS.

Another satisfactory report has just been received of the proposed regulation to amend the Arakan Hill District Laws, which is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL

The appointment of Sir AnthonyMcDonnell to the office of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal consequent on the leave for six months, granted to Sir Charles Elliot, is notified in a special Extraordinary Gazette published this evening.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Although Colonel Yate reached Kushk precisely at the agreed time the Russian Commissioner had not arrived up to May 24 when the last news left. This recalls to mind the supercilious treatment accorded by the Russians on previous occasions to Sir Peter Lumsden, for it is easier for the Russian than for the Indian representative to reach Kushk safely.

Although the British Agent was recently assaulted at Yarkand there is no foundation for the statement that an escort will be sent.

There is equally little foundation for the statement that British Officers will be sent to the Pamirs.

A report which has been published some time since that the Russians had arrived at Wakhan, and which was also sent to the Foreign Office, now resolves itself apparently into the arrival there of the Russian messenger. This at least is the latest version from Chitral.

THE ANNUAL ETONIAN DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

H. E. the Viceroy will give the annual Etonian dinner this year at Simla, which for some years past has been given by Lord Roberts.

TRANSFER OF FORT TOUNGHOO.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of Fort Tounghoo to the civil authorities. All guns and stores of the Fort are to be returned to Rangoon.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE HAZARAS AND THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

Rumours from Afghanistan report a battle between the Hazaras and the Amir's troops, in which the former are said to have lost heavily.

THE RANGOON POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Inniskilling Fusiliers have won the Rangoon Polo Tournament, beating Mandalay in the final tie by nine goals to love.

GLANDERS AMONG THE GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD HORSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

Glanders have been broken amongst horses of the Governor's Bodyguard at Mahableshwar. One horse has died, and two others have been destroyed. Steps are being taken for not spreading the disease.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SEVERAL of the pilgrims who were carried to Karrachi from the wrecked Khiva have been suffering from small-pox, and consequently they are still in quarantine there.

SOLDIERS below the rank of Sergeant have been prohibited from riding in the Murree hills without a pass from the Regiment or Detachment to which they belong, and the pace has been limited to a walk on the Mall in Murree' but the Officers Commanding have been ordered not to grant passes for riding to any men who are not able to ride sufficiently well so as not to endanger the lives of others.

A VERNACULAR Newspaper gives currency to the statement that among the female students who successfully passed the recent Entrance Examination at Calcutta is one who has since applied for admission to the Sibpur Engineering College. This has scandalised orthodox Hinduism, and it is remarked that we may yet see an educated girl applying for admission into a cavalry regiment. But the days of Amazons are long since passed in Hindustan.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has forwarded to the Madras Government for submission to the Mysore Government an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,100 for working the Mysore Gold Fields Railway on the block system on account of the large increase of traffic that has lately taken place in carrying materials, &c., to the Gold Mines. Mr. Moss is of opinion that the line can no longer be worked by one engine as originally proposed.

AN Agra correspondent writes, the 28th instant : —A sepoy of the 7th Bengal Infantry was shot by his comrade yesterday afternoon. The murderer made a clumsy attempt to commit suicide, and shot himself through the right shoulder. Both men are Ahirs from the Barabanki-Nawabgunj district. They had been great friends until a few months ago, when they fell out about some matters at their homes, but no particulars have transpired yet. The two rounds of ammunition which the murderer used were stolen by him from the pouch of a man on duty at the Regimental Quarter-guard.

A TRAGIC event is reported from Changla Gali by a Rawalpindi correspondent. On the night of Friday, the 26th, a man named O'Callaghan, belonging to the Military Police at Kohima, attempted the life of Sergeant Hammond, King's Royal Rifles, by shooting at him. Fortunately Hammond was not hit. It is stated that there was some misunderstanding between O'Callaghan and his wife, and that she left him at Kohima and came to Murree. Intimacy existed between Hammond and herself, and news of this reaching the ears of O'Callaghan, he came to Murree to fetch his wife and family. He could find no trace of her till on Friday she was traced to Hammond's vicinity at Changla Gali, whither her husband went. O'Callaghan has been arrested by the civil authorities, and sent on to Abbottabad for trial.

A VERY peculiar case—the first of its kind—came before the District Judge of Lahore, the other day says the local paper. A native Christian, who was a Muhammedan before, had two wives before his conversion. First the younger wife followed him—embraced Christianity and joined her husband. After some time the older wife did the same, and both lived with him, both were baptised and were full members of the American Presbyterian Church, there being nothing in the Scriptures against the husband's taking in his wives who were married to him before he became a Christian. The native Christian has since died, leaving some landed property in the Lahore district, and has left a will bequeathing two-thirds of all his property to his younger widow and his minor daughter, who is yet to be educated and provided for, and one-third for the older widow because (so goes the will) her children have all been provided for and disposed of when he was a Mahomedan. The older widow wants a full share of the property, and is not content with the one-third.

THE trial of Durg Singh and his gang of dacoits, who were captured on the 5th May by Mr. Hankin, is now proceeding, we hear, in the Sessions Court at Nowgong. Some other members of the band, who escaped on that occasion by having separated from their fellows, have since been arrested at Jubbulpore and Amraoti. The Maharaja of Ajaigurh has awarded a village of the value of Rs. 200 a year as a *jaghir* to the man who gave the information that led to the arrest of the dacoits.

AN unusual and unpleasant incident occurred at Karachi on Monday morning. A very large shoal of sardine fish, which had made their way into a side creek of the harbour, which runs into the north end of Manora, were left high and dry by the sudden fall of the tide. As the tide of Monday morning was a springtide, the ensuing flood did not carry them away, and the result was that the mass of fish, weighing, it is computed, many tons, and extending for nearly half a-mile, speedily underwent decomposition, and produced a most horrible stench, which the prevailing wind carried across the harbuur. About two hundred coolies were at once employed to bury the decaying fish in trenches, but though the work was begun on Monday morning, by Tuesday night there was at least another day's work before them : this will give some idea of the immense quantity originally. Among the sardine fish were a number of very large sea-snakes which had evidently been following the sardines for food, and had been entrapped along with their prey. Credit is due to Mr. Sangster, of the Harbour Department, and to Dr. Mackenzie, Medical Officer at Manora, for the energetic way in which they set about abating this serious nuisance.

ON the 23rd instant, about 2-30 a. m., as the Khelat column was getting ready to march for Seriab, 8 miles from Quetta, bringing in the Khan's treasure, a private in the Middlesex regiment, who had wandered a short distance from the camp in the darkness, was suddenly set upon by a native who struck the soldier savagely on the lower jaw with a sword : he then decamped, and the soldier came running into camp to the hospital. His whole jaw from the ear to the chin was laid open to the bone which fortunately stopped the blow, otherwise the man's head would probably have been taken off. He is said to be doing well, but very weak from loss of blood.

THE last mails despatched from Gilgit have been lost on the road—carried over into the river by a glacier. At what point the accident took place has not been learned yet, nor whether the mail runner was carried over with his bags, or dropped them and managed to save himself. The risk from glaciers at present is very great, the abnormal heat of the past week having loosened large masses of ice and snow on the mountain sides.

THE reference made by the Raja of Kapurthala in England to the chance of Lord Roberts returning to India in a higher position rests observes the Lahore paper on no basis officially known in this country, where among the European officials at any rate Lord Roberts is not believed to be in the running for the Viceroyalty.

A POLITICAL crisis occurred a few days ago in Bahawalpur State, when the three Syad brothers, who have long held high office in the State, were dismissed and given three days to place themselves on the other side of the Ghara river. The change appears to be popular in the State, because the three brothers are reputed to have been at the bottom of the numerous Ministerial changes which have been a disgrace to Bahawalpur, and because their dismissal is expected to inaugurate an era of better government in the Nawab's territory.

FURTHER details state that Lieutenant Ford of the Intelligence Branch who, while on duty on the 19th in the Zamari country towards Mussa Khel Tehsil of the Zhob District, was attacked by a Ghazi and received very serious wounds. The Ghazi was shot dead by Lieutenant Ford's syce. Captain Southey of the same department has also received slight injuries. The Second-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps with Surgeon-Captain Jameson and some sowars took Lieutenant Ford to Fort Sandeman. but little hopes of his recovery were entertained. Every possible assistance has been given to the party by the Political Officer.

NEWS of an encounter with dacoits has just been received at Agra. A gang planned an attack onthe house of a wealthy banker living near Jaitpur in the Agra district, but the police officer in charge of Jaitpur having got scent of the affair, promptly repaired to the banker's house with the small force at his command, and arrived just in time to prevent the desperadoes from carrying out their purpose. Finding themselves hemmed in on all sides the dacoits fought stubbornly and succeeded in killing two policemen. The dacoits were armed with guns. Three of their number, it is said, have been arrested, and Mr. Straight, District Superintendent of police, has now sent a posse of police in pursuit of the others.

JUDGMENT was delivered on Saturday by Mr. Justice Blair in the tent patent case, the suit between two leading Cawnpore mills, which was argued out at such length before the learned Judge in the High Court some three weeks ago. The Elgin Mills Company, it will be remembered, had patented a tent which they had entitled the Native Cavalry Trooper's Pal, and it was the contention of the Muir Mills that this was "no new thing," and incapable of being the subject of a patent. After the evidence given by Mr. Cline, the designer of the tent, the issue of the case could hardly be considered doubtful: and Mr. Justice Blair has found against the defendants with costs.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says some feeling of insecurity has been engendered among those having dealings with the shroff community, in the reversing of the judgment making Rai Dhunput Singh an insolvent. The three Judges are doubtless correct in their interpretation of the law, and if that is so, the sooner the law is amended the better, as much in the interests of the public, as of all shroff koties who will to some extent be sufferers by the forfeiture through the revised judgment of the good name they have hitherto had. Those who have had direct dealings with the houses in Burra Bazar to any extent, do not require to be told how very rarely the real head, or even a junior partner, is the person interviewed ; and the better the standing of the koti the greater the tendency of the proprietors to be away from Calcutta and living at ease. In the *munib gomasta* (or the gomasta for the time being without the prefix), is the impersonation of the koti for all business purposes. According to the ruling of the Appellate Court, an act of insolvency by the appointed and recognised agent, is not a ground for adjudicating the proprietor a bankrupt. It is difficult for the ordinary amateur mind to follow the fine distinctions of the law in these matters. For instance, the acceptance of a gomasta to a hundi binds the koti, as much as if the acceptance was in the autograph of the proprietor himself, and in every other way doubtless the law would uphold the act of the gomasta as that of the koti : nevertheless in the important matter of an act of insolvency the gomasta is ruled to be a nonentity. This opens up the way to incalculable mischief, and the ruling can even be taken as an opening lesson in fraud made easy.

IT is understood that Mr. William S. Betts, who has been Agent of the South Indian Railway since its first inauguration is about to take short leave prior to retirement. The question of his successor will shortly be settled by the Board of Directors in London, in concert with the Government of India whose approval of the selection is necessary. It is considered improbable that the appointment will be conferred on any of the present heads of departments, as it has long been recognised that an officer of more general experience is desirable in view of the growing importance of this line since it has become the property of Government. It is also considered likely that the retirement of Mr. Betts may be accepted as a fitting opportunity for the introduction of the 55 years retirement system which is now in force on all other railways in India, but is very much in abeyance apparently on the Madras Line.

IN speaking of the result of the Legislative Council election at Allahabad last week writes the *Pioneer* we remarked that Raja Rampal Singh, the successful candidate, was not supposed to be much *en rapport* with the other members of his order, the Talukdars of Oudh. An analysis of the voting discloses the curious fact that though an Oudh man was elected, it was altogether by means of the N.-W. P. delegates, the majority of whom were on the Congress ticket. Of the six Gudh votes five were given to other candidates, and the one exception was the vote that Raja Rampal Singh gave for himself, which hardly effects the argument. The ordeal of a popular candidature by the way, is one that is not new to the Raja, who offered himself some years ago to an English county constituency, and went so far as to issue an address to the electors, though, if we recollect, he withdrew before the election took place.

IT is understood that General Lord Chelmsford is about to retire from the Army. He would be compulsorily retired next year by age, but on the day after the completion of his 66th year—the 31st of May 1893—he is eligible to receive the highest rate of retired pay, £1,000 per annum. As the unattached pay of a General is but £800 a year, his lordship will thus be better off by £200 if he leaves the service.

THOSE of my countrymen who, with a zeal that outran their discretion, says *Truth*, lent their patronage to a number of mission trained Kaffirs who lately visited England and gave a series of performances as the "Zulu Choir," will no doubt be interested to hear some news of their proteges. I see, from the *Times of Natal*, that the troupe have been performing in a not too reputable music-hall in Pietermaritzburg. A correspondent of my contemporary on visiting the hall in question heard one of their number, Sopela by name, singing in an ill-fitting dress suit, "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." This song he supplemented with "two or three topical and somewhat suggestive ditties of the coster type," clearly showing by his "swagger, drawl, and by play" that his off evenings in our great metropolis had not been exclusively passed at Exeter Hall or the City Temple.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S height is just under five feet ten inches. Mr. Harry Furnis is said to be responsible for the misconception which popularly obtains concerning Lord Randolph's size. His exact height was elicited by a Yorkshire gentleman, who had a bet with another on this interesting subject, and wrote to the noble lord himself in order to find out the truth.

VISITING cards are now made in aluminium. They are very thin, flexible, brilliant, pretty, in appearance, extremely light, and print shows well on them. Aluminium cards can be produced for four shillings a thousand. The project comes from a French worker in metals, M. Charpentier Page, who asks why we may not soon have books printed on aluminium sheets instead of on paper.

IT has been observed that the zoological subjects on the walls of the Royal Academy are not very numerous this year. The fact is hardly surprising in view of the sort of terrorism inspired by the zoological critics. Few though the opportunities may be, Mr. Tegetmeier is out in the *Field* with a considerable list of alleged mistakes in depicting the animal world. Mr. Nettleship's tiger is lapping like a dog, whereas if the artist had only watched his cat he would have known that the feline race turn the tongue backward, so as to form a sort of spoon with the under surface ; besides this Mr. Nettleship's tiger (who seems scarcely aware that he is a tiger) has the whole of his open mouth under water. Mr. Briton Riviere, who gained such renown by what a vulgar person once called his "devilled pork," has, if we may trust this expert, come to grief this year over tigers and tigresses, by representing a heap of these animals as dead, though as a fact they are evidently alive. The leopards in Sir Frederic Leighton's "Rizpah," again, are only "artists' leopards," and their teeth are utterly wrong. As to the birds in this picture, Mr. Tegetmeier, though he has been frequenting the society of birds all his life, has not so much as a nodding acquaintance with them. Mr. Peter Graham's Scotch cattle, Mr. Stacy Marks's birds, Mr. Swan's head of a lion, Mr. Schoderer's game, Mr. Davis's sheep, Mr. Thorburn's grouse, and Mr. Blink's animals are cited as praiseworthy exceptions ; but Mr. Tegetmeier is not satisfied with Lady Butler's camels, and even the "Marco" of that famous dog artist Mr. Burton Barber has something wrong with his hind legs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present : Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, and Hurkisondás Narotumdas.

QUARRY HOLES.

The Commissioner requested in a letter the approval of the Committee, under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, to notices in writing being served on the owners of quarry-holes according to statement submitted, requiring them to fill in the holes as the Health Officer considered them likely to cause or be a nuisance to the public. The sanction was given.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

The Commissioner requested sanction to purchase from Messrs. Khursedji & Sons, of Kirkee, fifteen pairs of bullocks, at Rs. 150 per pair, and fifteen pairs, at Rs. 120 per pair, for the Health Department. The total amount, Rs. 4,050, to be met from the budget grant for the same.

Dr. Viegas considered that the purchase should be thrown open to public tenders.

The Chairman said that on many occasions tenders had been invited, but the Corporation never received any satisfactory answer.

Dr. Viegas : How long is it since tenders were invited ?

The Chairman : About five or six years ago.

Dr. Viegas thought that was a long time ago, and considered the system might be tried again. He would, therefore, oppose the sanction of the purchase.

The Commissioner stated that they were unable to get bullocks such as they required at cheaper rates than quoted by Messrs. Khursetjee and Sons.

The sanction was accorded.

THE SET-BACK QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, in accordance with notice of motion moved "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Standing Committee with information on the following points in regard to set-backs :—(1) The number of cases during the past three years, in which agreements for set-back have been entered into ; and (2) an estimate of the cost, which would have been incurred if all the properties concerned had been immediately acquired." Mr. Carroll said the motion arose out of the discussion, which took place at the Committee last week. It was desirable that they should have the information before them, for it had occurred to him that the Corporation might be collecting a great number of these cases, and the time would come some years hence when the Corporation would find them rather a heavy burden to take up.

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the motion.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee suggested that Mr. Carroll should ask for the information over ten years ; and that an additional paragraph be added asking for the number of set-backs enforced during the past ten years and the respective localities.

Mr. Carroll did not consider it was necessary to give so much additional work to the Commissioner as his motion would cover all the information the Committee required.

Dr. Bhichandra suggested a period of five years.

The Commissioner stated that a period of three years would fully show the state of affairs, and that a longer period was unnecessary.

Mr. Carroll's motion was then adopted without further discussion.

There was no other business of interest.

HOUSE-TAX AGITATION AT SURAT.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Tuesday, says :—The Surat people are unwilling to sit quiet in this matter, especially as the Municipality of Surat have determined to act upon the defective sanction, which, it is alleged, is given to the house-tax. There are, lawyers have opined, so many irregularities in the measure, both of substance and of procedure, that the tax, if justice (people cry) is done to the Surat people, cannot stand a minute in the Civil Court. The feeling against the Municipality is very strong, and it was manifested by the usually quiet "members" of the Gopipura Ward getting up an Anti-House-Tax Demonstration on Thursday last, in the Gopipura Dharamsala. The Gopipura inhabitants assembled in the dharamsala, at 7 p. m., and a band was present there to entertain those who attended the meeting. Enthusiasm and firm determination were seen clearly in the people, who attended in numbers. Proceedings began with the appointment of Sha Manchhubhai Khemchand as the chairman of the meeting. Musician Gulabdas, with native fiddles and drummers, greeted the appreciative audience with appropriate songs, some of which were composed by himself for the occasion. Sha Hirachand followed suit, and after, in a little speech, welcoming those present, called upon Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhai Haridas, secretary of the Gopipura Ward Committee, to give an account of what the Committee had done to further the views of the ward people as also to explain the extent and scope of the orders of the Government in the matter of the house-tax. Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhai Haridas, in response, explained how the Committee had prepared petitions to Government and the Municipality, co-operated with Committees of the other wards, and written letters to Government on the subject. He, in explaining the orders, spoke much to the same effect as what he has written in his letter to the Bombay papers. The meeting then gave further powers to the old Committee, and declared their opinion that they would resist by all legal means the illegal introduction of the tax. Constant peels of cheers, with which the speakers were greeted, showed that the feeling against the tax is as strong as ever. The Soni Falia Ward people met the day before yesterday, whereas much enthusiasm as at Gopipura was displayed, speeches more fervent than the Gopipura ward were made, and the people in response to the speakers with one voice agreed to resist the illegal levy of this obnoxious measure. A theatrical effect was produced in the meeting by a well-known pleader, Mr. Balvantrao, standing up, and promising his professional service gratis in this matter as also by a similar announcement being made on behalf of some other pleaders of the City. Many defects in the administration of the Municipality were soundly brought to public notice, and the people seemed determined to consent to no new taxation till the past conduct of the Municipality was enquired into, and the meeting resolved unanimously to give new powers to the old Committee with a request that they should co-operate with the Gopipura Committee. The Wadi Falia people meet to-day, and the same enthusiasm as at Gopipura and Soni Falia mark their proceedings. The agitation is renewed, and quiet people have already become alive to the significance of this important question. People hope, as did the President of the Soni Falia meeting, that Mr. Lely will still drop this measure, and restore peace in the hearts of the distressed people of the once rich but the now poor city of Surat.

DESTITUTE PILGRIMS.

SIXTY-FOUR of the Hajis who intended to proceed to Jedda on *haj*, per s. s. Khiva, waited on Mr. Crummey, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Monday, and stated that they were compelled to leave behind them on the Khiva all their property, luggage, packages, &c., which were destroyed by the fire, and that they were reduced to starvation. The Hajis have put up in the *mussaferkhana* of Esmail Hubbib, where they have been gratuitously supplied with food. They requested the police to assist them in enabling them to go to their native countries, Calicut and other places in Southern India, as they have no means to get passages. Mr. Crummey replied that he would try to assist them in the best way he could. The destitute condition of the Hajis having been brought to the notice of several Mahomedan merchants in Bombay a sum of Rs. 250 was subscribed and sent to the Police Commissioner. The Police Commissioner will willingly receive any further sums that might be subscribed for the relief of the poor suffering Hajis.

THERE is no better known bank manager in Calcutta than Mr. Reginald Murray writes a Calcutta commercial correspondent and it will be a regret to many in learning that he retires from the new Mercantile Bank at the close of this month. He has been many years in Calcutta, and in India his name has throughout been closely associated with the old Chartered Mercantile Bank, the local branch of which he so successfully managed. It is not usual to remark here on changes in bank management, but the fact of Mr. Murray being so well-known is the reason for departing from the rule. In other ways he has also from time to time done excellent service to the commercial interests of this country, and therefore, apart from his connection with the bank, it is impossible not to recognise his great worth on the occasion of his retiring. Mr. Murray does not leave Calcutta, but otherwise embarks in business on his own account and carries with him the best wishes of his many friends.

PUCKA VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I saw in your paper a paragraph *re* vaccination in Bengal, under the new reorganisation scheme, in which the whole responsibility for the efficient vaccination of the districts is thrown on the Civil Surgeons. I also understand that when Civil Surgeons are required to make inspections at a distance from the head-quarters Sir C. Elliot has refused to give them tents. Well, Sir, I hope Sir C. Elliot wont mind my telling him that if he wants vaccination efficiently performed in Bengal he had better spare both the Civil Surgeons and the tents, as having been connected principally with vaccination for the last thirteen years in India, and having been a Civil Surgeon in charge of a district five times during that period, I have come to the following conclusions based on ocular demonstration.

1st.—No Civil Surgeon can spare time either to superintend or inspect vaccination efficiently.

2nd.—Vaccination without European supervision in India is little better than a farce.

3rd.—The returns sent in by vaccinators can never be depended on. I have had several vaccinators under me who have falsified their books and returns, and consequently now I believe in no vaccination returns that I actually cannot verify.

4th.—Vaccination when not compulsory in a district can only be efficiently done by a medical officer seeing it through himself ; getting the people collected by the tehsil authorities, explaining to the people the history of vaccination as discovered by the immortal Jenner, and then and there vaccinating such as are willing. Those who are unwilling should be put on one side, and in a short time the medical officer should again speak to them, and bring to bear on them, what the Indian Foreign Office call his "personal influence." If the *medico* should be of a prepossessing and commanding appearance, have one or two good vaccination marks, and suffer from no bad results from small-pox, have a good knowledge of the lingo as also of the little tricks performed by the tehsil officials to hide and smuggle out of sight the children of those who do not want them brought before the medical officer, so much the better. A good knowledge of the above will help the medical man, in forming a fairly correct opinion as to whether all the children in any town or village or villages are collected for his inspection and vaccination. In districts where vital statistics are available and can be depended on, the medical officer has a great pull. What happens when a vaccinator is sent out to vaccinate in a tehsil without anyone to supervise him ? The following has been my experience. He goes to a village, holds forth in a loud voice on vaccination, gathers what people he can, says he has been sent by "Hakim" to vaccinate. He then vaccinates a few *chamar* children. In the meantime a consultation is held by the patel mahajans and others as to what is best to be done under the circumstances. The vaccinator tells them as far as he can see, there is no help for it, but for a consideration (although if his Sahib found it out he would probably be very angry with him) he would let them off. In this way vaccination in some vaccinators' hands becomes a money-making business. I performed the vaccination of two large States, the inhabitants of which are about the most conservative and ignorant people in India ; the area is 6,491 square miles, villages and town 3,208, population 8,69,846. As it would be utterly impossible for me to go to every village, I go to the head-quarters of each tehsil, get the tehsil authorities to collect all the children from two miles round, these children are then vaccinated in my presence : this only takes a very short time to do, probably about an hour. Four miles from head-quarters at a central village, I have the children similarly collected, and I go there in the day-time and see the vaccination performed. In this way I generally vaccinate from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty children a day. I have one of the vaccinators with me, the other is behind collecting lymph. As to after-inspection I do not consider it of much moment, as I know from experience about 85 per cent. of the cases vaccinated with fresh lymph are successful. If Sir C. Elliott wants vaccination efficiently performed in Bengal it can only be done by the above plan. Sections of the country containing one million inhabitants should be told off to a medical officer who should be supplied with a proper staff of vaccinators and a hospital assistant or two who could be utilized to inspect the vaccination performed under the medical officer's direct supervision. If a few shuldurries and some bedding were given to the medical officer with a good set of instruments he would in his spare time have ample opportunities of practising surgery in all its branches, as I have no doubt he would get more patients (those that wont go to hospital) than he could treat amongst the villagers. A season or two of this work would fit a young medical officer, for such work besides giving him a great knowledge of the people, which I believe is a point insisted on by Sir C. Elliot, is essentially necessary to a good district official. With the exception of a few isolated cases of small-pox, which occur in the towns in the States which I have the honour to serve, I can boast that by the above method at a cost of four pies per child vaccinated, I have completely dissipated small-pox over an area of 6·491 square miles containing a population of 8,69,846.—Yours, &c.,

JHALLAJI.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE variety entertainment for the benefit of this Institute, given on Tuesday evening by the officers and crew of the P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, under the patronage of Mr. H. W. Uloth, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, and Captain Worcester, R. N. R., the Commander of the Sutlej, passed off most successfully, and notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather the large hall of the institute was well filled, the fact that the Sutlej had previously given a somewhat similar entertainment in the Institute, no doubt having convinced many that something good was again in store on this occasion.

Mr. Daniell, Chief Officer of the Sutlej, to whose energy and pains the success of the entertainment is specially due, opened the programme with an excellent rendering of "Anchored," and judging from the applause bestowed during the course of the evening, he convinced those present of his unerring wisdom as a judge and his marvellous capability of withstanding and manipulating any pressure or weight, whether it be a temperature considerably over 90° Far., or supporting on his body weights calculated at many thousand of pounds, which four stalwart sailors with difficulty piled thereon, apparently causing no inconvenience to the exhibitor beyond a trifling swelling of his muscles and medal-decorated chest. Mr. Notley's recitation, stump oration, and sailor's hornpipe richly deserved the applause they won. Messrs Evans, Cogswell, Jones Carnick, and Watson were much appreciated in their various songs, &c., and repeated encores were asked for, but it was explained that the length of the programme would not permit of any encores being given. The creditable as well as enjoyable evening's performance was brought to a close by Mr. Punnet thanking Mr. Uloth and Captain Worcester and the officers and crew for their kind efforts made for the benefit of such a deserving cause as the Seamen's Institute, and he hoped that the example would be followed by other vessels coming to Bombay. After three cheers had been given for the officers and crew of the Sutlej Captain Worcester desired that thanks and a cheer for Mr. Lee who had very kindly presided at the piano all the evening, should be given ; after which the proceedings terminated with "God save the Queen."

GENERAL DODDS, the Commander of the French forces in Dahomey, arrived at Marseilles on the 11th inst. A Paris correspondent writes : The open-air part of General Dodd's reception narrowly escaped being spoiled by the rain. Just as Le Thibet having him on board arrived the weather held up, and the townspeople were able to pour into the streets through which he passed. Houses were garlanded, and flags hung out at windows. As he is not a General of Division in command of an Army Corps, it was ultimately decided that the thoroughfares by which he was to drive to the Prefecture were not to be lined with troops. Madame Dodds did not go to the quay to meet him, but awaited him at the Prefecture. He was received by the Generals in command of the garrison and their staffs, and has been lionised at a ball at the Prefecture. The words inscribed on all the escutcheons in streets and ball-room were "Honour and Motherland." General Dodds is a Quadroon, his mother having been the daughter of a Norman trader from Havre, and a native Senegalese woman. His father was an Englishman, and he was born in 1842 at St. Louis, in Senegal. He first showed the qualities which are setting Marseilles wild with enthusiasm in Tonquin.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON RACE.

THE following extract is from an important article by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue in the *Nineteenth Century*. By a different road he arrives at conclusions not dissimilar to those of Mr. C. H. Pearson, whose book, "National Life and Character : a Forecast," is reviewed by Sir Alfred Lyall in the same number of the review :—

According to present indications the future of tropical Australia seems likely to be committed to East Indian immigrants. The supply of Polynesians is far from inexhaustible ; African negroes are not to be obtained ; Chinese are not only an abomination but a terror to the Australians. East Indian coolies are abundant ; and their exportation from India is not only permitted but organised. The Government of India is extremely jealous for the welfare and good treatment of these emigrants ; and the most elaborate enactments exist for their protection in their new homes ; so that they very soon gain ideas of self-respect and independence which were quite unknown to them in India. There is no more ludicrous contrast—witness anyone who has seen it—than that between the Madrassi coolie just disembarked in a strange land, the incarnation of abject pliancy and the same individual two years later. They bring with them, of course, their habits and traditions, notably the practice of hoarding and lending to their fellows at extravagant interest ; and so many of them grow rich, at any rate for a time, and occasionally even important. Then arises the question, How far would such a race spread down over the continent ? And this is extremely difficult to answer. On the one hand we have the metropolitan populations, fully a third of the whole, disinclined for hard work, bent upon the enjoyment of an easy and comfortable life, and seeking to crush competition by restraint both upon immigration and natural increase. The metropolitan towns are situated in, so to speak, the rainy fringe of the continent, where the heat, become damp, tells more against the white man's energy than in the parched interior. On the other hand, we have the country population, agricultural and pastoral, extending inland from the coast, sparser and sparser as it leaves the rainfall behind it. A recent writer on Australia does not hesitate to say that the types of man bred on the more or less watered pacific slope and the arid interior are totally distinct ; and indeed it is no more than one should expect. Nor are we surprised to hear that the latter is the better type ; more vigorous, more enduring, stouter-hearted. From which the obvious conclusion is, that, broadly speaking, the district which offers the white man the best return for his work is precisely that which is most enervating to him physically.

An eminent French economist has pointed out that the day may not be very far ahead when Eastern competition will wrest its industrial monopoly from the West, and that a series of unpleasant surprises may be in store for our sons and grandsons. Already we feed ourselves partly with Indian wheat ; and Manchester cotton manufacturers have taken alarm at the rivalry of Bombay. Our capitalists have already in many cases shifted their ground to other European countries, where labour is cheaper than in England, and where they are less hampered by trades unions, factory acts, and other institutions doubtless very excellent, but, unfortunately, extremely expensive. There is no reason why they should not go still further to the eastward and use cheaper labour still. Now what if Australia should anticipate the rest of the world in the employment of Asiatic labour ? She has a climate which would suit a coloured race, and yet, in some parts at any rate, give the whites as good a chance. What if she were to work up all her wool and sugar with coloured labour, for instance, and employ no other, so far as possible, on any industry ? The Australian democracy would never permit it, I shall be told. It is never very safe to predict what democracy, and especially such a democracy as that of Australia, will or will not do ; but let it be observed that in Queensland it has already permitted the introduction of Kanakas. And why ? Simply to keep up, or try to keep up, the rotten fabric of State socialism which is tottering to its fall ; in other words, to keep the white man in ease and comfort by the labour of the coloured. The other provinces are in exactly the same trouble ; and South Australia apparently wishes to adopt the same remedy. If the experiment succeeds, two things are likely to happen : first, that capital will migrate to the provinces, where it can get coloured labour cheap and trustworthy ; and, second, that all the men who have been living on the loans of the confiding British investor will likewise migrate to the north and live in comfort on the labour of the coloured man. That the white man so pampered and softened will degenerate physically I have no doubt whatever ; for he will grow idler and idler, and less and less inclined to the physical exertion that alone can keep him in vigour. In the southern provinces the burden of defraying the cost of State socialism must fall on the country party—that is to say, the working as opposed to the labour party ; but whether it will submit to it for long is another question. The struggle between the two will be intense, and perhaps prolonged ; but as to the ultimate issue there can be little doubt.

THE PNEUMATIC TYRE.

IT might almost be said, observes the *Queen*, that of all the innumerable inventions that have been brought out in connection with bicycles and tricycles, none has proved of greater value to the rider than the pneumatic tyre. To ladies who ride it is an enormous boon, as it not only greatly lessens the labour of propulsion, but imparts a degree of comfort that could be secured by no other known device. Although it is but three or four years since this great invention was introduced, its advantages are now so fully recognised that it has come to be looked upon as an indispensable part of every modern machine, and very few who have become acquainted with its merits can reconcile themselves to a reversion to the now almost obsolete solid rubber tyre. Although the advantages of the new air tyre were recognised almost from the first, much reasonable doubt existed as to whether it was of a sufficiently serviceable charrcter to be suitable for the ordinary road rider and tourist. It is obvious that the retention of the compressed air in the tube of which the tyre consists is dependent upon the tube remaining in a perfect condition. It is likewise a fact that, however much care and ingenuity may be exercised in constructing the tyre, this must always be more or less liable to injury in passing over roads. The riddle that had to be solved was whether this liability to injury was so great as to counter-balance the benefits the tyre conferred ; or, in the event of this being answered in the affirmative, whether the scales could

thing so firmly in its place that the tyre could not be removed without destroying it. The air tube is connected with a valve by means of a short length of small tubing which passes through an aperture in the rim, and occupies a place between two of the spokes. There is a certain amount of variation in the methods of securing the coverings of the different tyres, but the principle is the same. In the "Clincher" tyre, which is one of the best, each edge of the covering is triangular in section, and fits into the specially designed lip of the rim, thus making a very secure attachment.

With tyres constructed in two parts, such as those we have mentioned, it is necessary, in the event of an injury to the inner tube, which makes its unwelcome presence known by gradually letting the air out of the tyre, this consequently becoming flaccid, to remove the outer covering and extract the air bag. A little air may then be pumped into this—not too much or it will burst—for the purpose of locating the injury. Should there be any difficulty in discovering this, the best plan is to immerse the air bag in water, when the escaping air will rise in bubbles and thus indicate the point at which it is liberated. A small patch of thin rubber has to be stuck over the injured part with rubber solution, a tube of which every rider of the pneumatic tyre has to carry. When the air bag is repaired it is replaced and reinflated after the outer covering has been adjusted. Sometimes a leakage will proceed from the valve, if this be faulty or improperly secured. An imperfect valve may readily be detected by means of a glass of water, in which the valve nozzle can be immersed. There are, of course, many injuries to the outer covering which do not reach the air bag within, and to guard against damage to this as much as possible, the part of the outer covering which comes in actual contact with the road is made much thicker than it is at the sides.

The other description of pneumatic tyre consists of one tube only, being constructed with the canvas strengthening amalgamated with the rubber of which it is composed. Many prefer tyres made on this principle, which is undoubtedly simpler than the method of construction adopted in those described above. A tube of this kind merely has to be attached with a little cement to a plain concave rim, through which the valve is passed in the usual way. Should the substance of this tube, which is about a quarter of an inch thick, be pierced or cut through by anything encountered in riding, it can be repaired without removing the tyre, this never being necessary. It is seldom that one of these tyres is cut so seriously as to prevent its being used for the remainder of the run, with or without occasional re-pumping. When necessary, temporary repair may be effected in a few minutes by a bandage of tape applied, with a liberal use of the rubber solution when the tyre is deflated. This will stand a day or two's riding, and, while it lasts, generally keeps the air from escaping. Bad cuts are dealt with by excising the injured part, and filling the circular hole thus made with a plug of rubber, put in with solution which solidifies rapidly on exposure to the air. The makers of most pneumatic tyres supply each purchaser with full instructions for keeping them in order, and also with the necessary repairing outfit.

There are varieties of the pneumatic tyre that are designed with the object of securing the automatic closing up of punctures received by the tubes in riding. The Silvertown tyre is one of these, and, like the Boothroyd, is constructed on the principle we have just described. Its self-closing properties are obtained by covering the inside of the tube with a coating of a gelatinous substance in a soft condition, so that when the nail or other material which caused the puncture is withdrawn, this semi-liquid substance closes over the aperture by the pressure of the air within. Other methods for securing the same results have been brought out, and in this and other respects it is pretty evident that we have as yet by no means seen the eventual and final development of the pneumatic tyre. So far as we have progressed at present this tyre is undoubtedly a most serviceable and valuable invention, and has attained a degree of reliability sufficient to commend it to all riders.

IS THE UNIVERSE INFINITE?

In an article of great ability and interest, in the *Fortnightly Review*, Sir Robert Ball discusses the problem, "Is the Universe Infinite? We quote his conclusions:—

Let us see whether we can learn anything as to the extent of space itself. It is apparent that we seem to be in the presence of about equal difficulties whether we attempt to think of space as finite or as infinite; for, imagine that you go up in a straight line into the sky, and on, and on, and on, in thought for millions of miles, it would seem that the journey ought to be endless; for supposing that you try to conceive a boundary, the imagination will equally suggest that there is something on the other side of that boundary from which you can commence again. It appears almost equally impossible to suppose that the journey could be carried on for ever as to suppose that it could ever be brought to an end. It was however, long ago shown by Kant that space was rather to be regarded as a form in which the human mind was compelled to regard objects than as a self-existing fact of external nature. We have no power in our own consciouness to surmount the difficulties of conception to which I have referred. They arise from the conditions of our mental constitution, and reasoning about space will do no more to remove its mysteries than it will suffice to give to the man born blind a notion of the colour scarlet. But mathematicians, while fully aware of the imperfection of their powers of conception as regards the facts of space, are still enabled to frame a perfectly consistent theory according to which the observed phenomena of nature can be presented within a space which is finite in dimensions. They are even able, as it were, to lay their finger upon the exact point in which the subjective difficulty has arisen. It can be demonstrated that all known facts about space are reconcilable with the supposition that if we follow a straight line through space, using for the word straight the definition which science has shown properly to belong to it, that then, after a journey which is not infinite in its length, we shall find ourselves back at the point from which we started. If anyone should think this a difficulty, I would recommend him to try to affix a legitimate definition to the word straight. He will find that the strictly definable attributes of straightness are quite compatible with the fact that a particle moving along a straight line will ultimately be restored to the point from which it departed.

It is quite true that this seems to be a paradox, but it will not be so considered by the geometer. The truth it implies is indeed quite a familiar doctrine in modern geometry. But what is not so familiar to mathematicians is that the restoration of the travelling particle to the point from which it originally started need not involve a journey of infinite length. If we assume Euclid's twelfth axiom to be true, then no doubt the traveller can only get back to the point from which he started as the result of a journey of infinite length which will have occupied an infinite time. But now suppose that Euclid's twelfth axiom be not true, or suppose that, what comes to the same thing, the three angles of a triangle are not indeed equal to two right angles, then the journey may require neither an infinite lapse of time nor an infinitely great speed before the traveller regains his original position, even though he is moving in a straight line all the time. Space is thus clearly finite; for a particle travelling in a straight line with uniform speed in the same direction is never able to get beyond a certain limited distance from the original position, to which it will every now and then return. Those who remember their Euclid may be horror-struck at the heresy which suggests any doubt as to the sanctions by which they believe in the equality of the three angles of a triangle to two right angles. Let them know now that this proposition has never been proved, and never can be proved except by the somewhat illogical process of first assuming what is equivalent to the same thing, as Euclid does in assuming the twelfth axiom. Let it be granted that this proposition is to some very minute extent an untrue one; there is nothing we know of which shows that such a supposition is unwarrantable no measurements that we can make with our instruments; no observation that we can make with our telescopes; no reasonings that we can make with our intellect, can ever demonstrate that the three angles of a triangle may not as a matter of fact actually differ from the right angles by some such amount as, let us say, the millionth part of a second. This does no violence to our consciousness, while it provides the needed loophole for escape from the illogicalities and the contradictions into which our attempted conceptions of space otherwise land us.

A Odessa correspondent writes:—Periodically the Russian Press raises a very embittered outcry against the presence of German and Austrian colonists in the southern and south-western provinces. This jeremiad has been in full cry for the last fortnight. The *Moscow Gazette*, whose utterances may be taken as fairly representative, says that in case of war between Russia and the German Powers the latter could by means of their splendidly organised strategic railways, place, with the greatest ease and expedition, 300,000 men on the Russian frontier. The German and Austrian colonists in the Russian frontier provinces number together about 300,000, and these the *Gazette* says would undoubtedly support an invasion of their own kindred. For a long time past they have acted as the expertest of spies for their friends across the border.

SCIENCE AND SEX.

There has been so much discussion, remarks the *Deutsche Revue*, concerning the physical and mental differences between men and women, and the representatives of social science have expressed so many contradictory opinions regarding this question, that I feel it my duty, as a physiologist, to give my opinion on this important matter. Several fathers of the Church have entirely denied that woman has a soul. The canonists write: "Woman is not formed after the image of God," and many philosophers in the same manner have considered woman of small consequence. In a discourse "concerning the education and culture of women," Professor Sergi has followed the lead of this pessimistic school. The differences between the sexes, to which Professor Sergi has called attention, are doubtless significant for anthropology and physiology, but, in my opinion, do not depend on the original condition of woman, but are caused by the barriers which have been raised by society regarding her destiny. In order to obtain an unprejudiced judgment, we must free woman from the yoke which man has placed upon her. We must observe her in the natural position, where she represents a particular language in the zoological scale. The ladies must now pardon me if I compare them with the lower animals, for in this way I can the better exalt them.

As objects of comparison, we will observe the most intelligent and faithful animals. With regard to dogs and horses, we notice little difference between either the strength or the temperament of males and females. The hunter fears the lioness more than the lion, and the same is true of tigers and panthers. Professor Sergi, in the above-named discourse, has expressed the following condemnatory opinion: "Neither in her physical nor mental capacities has woman reached man's normal scale of development, but, on an average, has remained so far behind that this sex seems to have come to a standstill in the general development of the race." This statement has surprised me in the highest degree. It appears to me that the marks of the human race, and the real physical characteristics which distinguish us from the animals, are feminine peculiarities. The principle has been adduced that the structure of the brain shows the abyss between man and animals. This is incorrect. There is no immeasurable difference between our brain and that of the gorilla, and the effects of the central cavities are shown only in the advancing development of the expressions of psychical activity, not in their formation and character. A greater morphological difference between man and the animals is shown in the form of the pelvis. No physician, even twenty steps away, could mistake the pelvis of man for that of an anthropoid ape. The pelvis of woman is a new type which in vain for that animal which shall complete the chain between us and animals. It is striking: the narrow, high pelvis of the man is more ape-like than that of the woman. If the assertion is correct that the upright gait (on two feet) is the mark of distinction, and the noblest one for man, then woman certainly possesses the advantage of a pelvis particularly suitable for upright walking. Darwin has also demonstrated that female animals often revert to the masculine type, while the reverse seldom happens. More favourable conditions are necessary for the production of a female animal than a male, because the female embryo exhibits a greater fulness of life. Statistics have shown that under unfavourable conditions more men than women are born, also, male animals die more easily than female.

Several judges of the woman question who consider that the brain of woman cannot compare with that of man, add that women should not enter into emulation with men in the mental domain, lest they should lose the charm of their femininity, and because thay should give themselves up completely to their vacation as wife and mother. This division of the work is certainly very useful for man and has greatly assisted him to his position of power, and has pushed woman into the background. But it is incorrect that woman loses her womanliness by cultivating her mind.

THE HEMP-SMOKERS.

Alcohol, opium, and cocaine are the cause of endless woe to humanity according to a Leipzig paper. What if something could be found which could be substituted for these poisons and at the same time have a pleasing and beneficial influence on man, and instead of making him wild, would quiet him as did the lyre of Orpheus? The African traveller, Wissmann, describes in detail the cultivation and use of the "Riambo" among the former cannibal inhabitants of Lubuku, by which their customs and manners were made so mild that it was even forbidden by them to shed the blood of animals. This people, who before had been agressive leaders in wars, are now living in peace. Villages, which heretofore had been engaged in bitter feuds, became friendly. Laws and customs of the most peaceful kind were introduced, with the result that the country into which strangers had never before ventured was open to all. This peaceful disposition, as also this antagonism to the shedding of the blood of animals, point to a characteristic feature of an old Oriental people. These are the Indians. The same herb which made the cannibals of Lubuku the friends of men, and which they call "bashlange," has been known to the Indians for centuries as an intoxicant. It is the Indian hemp. In the East the intoxicant extract is made out of the blossoms and out of the whole plant. Generally it is called "hashish," which signifies merely hemp. It is chewed like tobacco or smoked as such, or the juice, called "damamesk," is used with sugar and almonds or whiskey.

In moderate amounts the Indian hemp and its preparations have a mild effect on the nervous system and produces a pleasant state of feeling, at any rate among the Orientals. Large quantities produce intoxication. In the East, the number of those who use the hashish is computed at between two and three hundred millions. Physicians are not all agreed as to the effect of the drug, some claiming that it produces nausea, heart-beating, dryness in the throat. When fully efficient it produces the feeling of pleased intoxication and the most agreeable and pleasurable thoughts. Thereupon follows sleep deep and dreamless, and on the following morning the pleasant visions are still real and present. That opium or alcohol eventually destory those who use it to excess goes without saying. On the other hand, the effect of the hemp-chewing on the negro is wonderfully quieting. Wissmann mentions several African peoples among whom hemp-smoking has been firmly introduced as a habit, especially the Waniamesi. He says he is convinced that the effect of this hemp on the negro is to make him milder and more gentle, and makes him more accessible to the influences of civilisation, although it does have to a certain extent an evil influence on the body, which influence, however, is generally exaggerated. Most remarkable is the manner in which a "judgment of God" is secured by the hemp-smokers. Those that are accused continue the smoking of hemp until the guilty one is compelled to make a confession. On the other hand, the thieves of India use this hemp for the purpose of pursuing their work. They secretly make a hole in the house and fill it with fumes of hemp smoke. This has its effect on the people of the house, and when the thieves enter they find them in the most agreeable humour, incapable of understanding what is going on, and even welcoming the marauders with the most pleasant words and gestures. These statements are from the travels of Von Bibra.

The hashish-smokers frequently get into a state much resembling hypnotism, in which it is possible to place the members of the body in any position, and to treat the body as though it were all made of joints. The similarity between hypnotism and the effects of hashish-smoking is so great that Dr. Von Schrenk-Notzing, of Munich, made special investigation of this subject. It is well known that when a person is hypnotised, a single word or threatening action suffices to throw the subject into spasms of rage. The authority just mentioned has discovered that in a similar way a person under the influence of hashish can be affected. He even discovered that persons who do not submit to ordinary hypnotism can be put into this state through the chewing or smoking of hashish. The faculty most influenced by this narcotic is the imagination. The immediate present is idealised into the most beautiful and fantastic forms; hearing is made finer, and the finest strains of music affect as they never did before. The body also feels the correspon- ding effect; the pulse increases its beats, the muscular system is agitated, and the nerves are actively aroused. The old Egyptians knew of a drink which they called nepenthe, or forgetfulness. This was probably not hemp, this herb having never been found in graves, nor is it mentioned on old monuments. The famous Papyrus Ebers speaks of a *seter-seref* drink, or the warm, sleep-giving drink, probably opium, or an opium mixture. It is difficult or impossible to discover how long the Indians have used this hemp. It is probably the old "soma" drink of the gods, mentioned in the oldest Sanskrit literature.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

In the course of a lengthy and well-written article under this heading, the *Echo* draws the following sketch of the growth of the Parliamentary institution in all her vast dependencies and colonies and the spread of "The Imperial Idea" coupled with a continuous advance of the English language:—

The Imperial idea has only within a very recent period become a part of the *public* consciousness. Individual Englishmen, like Palmerston, and Canning before him, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe ("the Great Eltchee"), have been proudly conscious of it. As for political parties, the Tory, or Conservative, party has always been more alive to the Imperial idea than the Liberal, and most certainly than the Radical. A certain parochialism has in the past been the weakness of the Liberals, or at any rate of the Radicals. But within the last few years the Imperial sentiment—the Imperial idea—has filled the popular imagination to an extent and in a degree unparalleled in English history. We trust, or may we not say we believe, that the feeling of responsibility will keep pace with the growth of the idea, and that the English Race will rise to the level of its noble and wonderful opportunities of service for the peace and the progress of mankind. For a century and more Englishmen have spoken of their "mission" in the East. But the Race has a mission for Humanity. For some generations past it has been teaching every civilised people in the world the art of Constitutional Government. At this very hour, the Parliamentary struggle in Germany is, in the main, an effort, in a long series of efforts, to substitute the English system of Ministerial responsibility for the autocratic system of Ministerial dependence upon a Monarch's will. "England is the Mother of Parliaments." Take the Parliaments within the Empire. The Provincial Parliaments of British North America, the Dominion Parliament, the Cape Parliament, the Australian Legislative Assemblies, are all fashioned after the Home original.

India is, of course, an exception, but even in India there is springing up a great municipal system, fashioned, generally sueaking, on the model of the municipal institutions in which the dominant race—the people of England—first learned the art of self-government. The Municipality of Bombay is as great an institution as the Municipality of Birmingham; and, it may be said with perfect truth, that in point of business capacity and oratorical skill, the native Municipal Councillor of the Western Indian City is the equal of the Midlandman. What has made all this possible in India? Why, the fact that a British Empire exists. Seventy countries the size of England may be carved out of British North America. Forty countries the size of England may be carved out of the Indian Empire. About the same number may be carved out of the Australian Continent, to say nothing of Africa, North, South, and East, or of the islands and other possessions which serve, as it were, as stepping-stones from one portion to the other of this enormous heritage. And the vital force which is impelling those vast possessions, colonies, protectorates along the path of civilisation has welled forth from this little Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is still, to all appearance, welling forth as strongly as ever. Let us consider for a moment the results of this wonderful energy beyond the definite Imperial limits—outside the Empire. The influence of the English mind far overflows those limits. English will, in less than a generation, become the business language of the whole world. Every educated German knows English. Every educated Russian knows it. The first Dutch business man whom you meet on the quays of Rotterdam will—you may feel pretty sure of it—be able to talk to you in excellent English. We know this from experience, not being able to speak to a Dutchman in his native tongue. The young generation in the schools of Egypt is learning English. The Indian and Arab traders in the Red Sea ports—especially the Indians—speak English. The schools, High Schools, and Colleges of British India turn out every year multitudes of young men who can speak English as fluently as they can their mother tongues. It is calculated that at least three million persons are added every year to the English-speaking population of the world.

In the Dominion, the future of which is so great, the next century will see a population as large as that of the British Isles speaking the grand mother tongue. The same in Australia—the same in South Africa—and wherever the English language goes, thither also will go English ideas of justice and humanity, the English energy, and the English character.

THE ROMANTIC PROFESSIONS.

Says a writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, an American moralist not long ago complained that the American girl, perverted by the reading of fairy tales in her childhood, turned up her pretty nose at the dry-goodsman of her native land and fed her romantic fancy with dreams of English dukes. This, if true, is beyond question deplorable. And yet I imagine that no fair-minded dry-goodsman with a competent knowledge of romantic literature would seriously propose himself, in his character of dry-goodsman, as a fitting hero for a maiden's dreams. Ignorant Briton that I am, I have only the vaguest notion of what the dry-goods business consists in, but I feel pretty confident that the records of authoritative romance might be searched in vain for a precedent. The American moralist must not, however, run away with the idea that herein this respectable profession labours under an exceptional disability, or that his countrywomen indulge a more fastidious fancy than their sisters in less democratic lands. It is lamentable, indeed, when you come to reflect on it, how large a proportion of useful and respectable callings falls under the ban of romance. What poet or romancer ever made his first lover, for example, a bailiff or a beadle? Yet bailiffs and beadles are men and brothers. They may do their oftentimes dangerous duty with the dash of a Rupert or the cool courage of a Cromwell, yet they are frankly impossible as heroes of romance. De Quincey makes a remark somewhere to the effect that one would not be inclined to think highly of a man who, in the absence of predisposing circumstances, deliberately and for the love of the business decided to be a butcher. Yet butchers are husbands and fathers, and have blood in their veins as well as on their aprons. As a matter of statistics, I believe hardly a day passes but some solicitor falls in love; yet no court of love or literature will give him audience as a lover, nor take cognisance of his pleadings. The breast of the stockbroker is swayed by the bears and bulls of passion, no less than by the subtler influences of financial speculation. Yet his name is not honoured in the more than royal exchange of romance. Then, with one stroke of the pen, romance rules out the whole amorous mob of retail traders. They are not altogether absent from the pages of romance, these worthy citizens. Only they have to forego the heroic parts, and put up with being supernumeraries or villains or comic characters. About the butcher I am doubtful. Not even Dickens, I think, found room for a butcher amid his babylon of trades. Nor with Shakespeare is it any better. Quince the carpenter, Snug the joiner, Bottom the weaver, Flute the bellows-mender, Snout the tinker, and Starveling the tailor are all very well to play the fool, to divert the duke and the ladies, but none of them, not even Bottom translated, is a fit object for a lady's love. As the democratic Whiteman has complained, in a Shakespearian play the mass of industrious citizens is just a mob to throw up its sweaty night-caps in some Cæsar's honour at the bidding of an Antony. What is there about a trade thus to incapacitate a man for romance?

Strictly speaking there are but two normal heroes of romance, the warrior and the fairy prince. If there is no fairy prince at hand, an ordinary prince will do. The English duke is, as the American moralist rightly enough divined, only a modern variety of fairy prince. To be mistaken for a fairy prince the English duke no doubt needs to be looked at from the other side of the Atlantic. Seen at close quarters, in the House of Lords, on the racecourse or in the law courts, he is apt to appear fleshy. But he has the essential attribute of the fairy prince, which is rarity. There are but two dozen or so of him all told, and most of these have been bespoken or used up. He has besides, for the American girl, another of the essential secrets of romance—he is exotic. It is the good fortune and fascinating fashion of the fairy prince to descend always from some unknown upper and diviner air. That it is which makes the Prince Charming of the fairy tale so irresistible. So it was that Cupid came to Psyche, to cherish her with his secret and invisible godhead. So Perseus floated on winged sandals through the welcoming air to Andromeda's feet, to slay the monster. So Lohengrin came flashing in a swan-drawn skiff from the mysterious halls of the Holy Grail, to champion maiden innocence against treachery and slander. The fairy prince, you see, commonly includes the warrior's part, and is doubly resistless coming in the nick of time to fight a distressed damsel's battles and to slay her dragons. You may depend upon it that what tells chiefly with the girls against the eminently respectable race of bankers and brewers and doctors and lawyers is their appalling commonness, their frequency, I mean, and familiarness. What should there be in one brass plate out of a dozen in the same street to throw a romantic girl off her emotional balance? When the modern novelist would surmount the professional high hat with the aureole of romance, he tricks out his tame hero to mimic the traditional advantages of prince or champion.

NEEDLE CRAFT.

A large field for the display of embroidery consisted of banners writes the Cornhill Magazine. King John ordered Reginald de Cornhill to furnish him with five banners with his arms embroidered on them, in 1215; and the French poet who has left us a description of the Siege of Carlaverock mentions particularly that the banners and comparisons of the knights and soldiers were embroidered on silk and satin with their arms. Perhaps the most interesting example of a military kind we have left us is the jupon worn by the Black Prince, and hung up over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, with his gauntlets, helm, sword, and shield. Those who have been permitted to examine it minutely describe it as made of velvet, that was once crimson, on a foundation of fine buckram or calico. Between these two materials there is a padding of cotton, and the whole is stitched and quilted together longtitudinally, or gamboised. On the velvet are the arms of the Prince, embroidered in gold, which have been worked on linen and then attached to it. It has been pointed out that the effigy on the tomb is clad in a garment that is precisely like it in every particular, even to a half fleur-de-lys that occurs on it.

We know also that it was used for domestic enrichments in various forms. In the inventory of the effects of Henry V. there is set down a "bed of embroidered figs." The fashion for these rich bed-hangings continued down to Stuart times, as Evelyn states that the embroidery of James II.'s bed at Whitehall cost £3,000. There seems, however, to have been an exceptional wave of extravagance in the matter of needlework in the reign of Edward III., as that monarch enacted that no one whose income was below four hundred marks per annum should wear cloth of gold or enamelled or embroidered drapery. The prohibition does not appear to have had the effect intended for in the reign of Henry IV. the matter was brought before Parliament by a complaint that divers persons practising the craft used "unsuffisaunt, stuff," unduly wrought and privately sent their work to fairs in different parts of the country, to the great deceit of the sovereign lord the king and all his people. Whereupon an order was made that such counterfeit articles should be seized and forfeited to the king.

We read of baudekyn, samit, tartarain, and cloth of gold as materials that were embroidered, as well as linen, velvet, and silk. The design of the needlework worked on these substances appears to have been first cut out of linen to the desired shape, and all the edges of this foundation bound or made good, and then these patterns were covered with stitches, and finally sewn on to the groundwork, and scrol-work or tendrils added to them. Spangles and pearls were both used as embellishments. John de Colonia made a white robe worked with pearls for Queen Philippa. Heraldic devices, such as leopards, white harts, lions, giffins, peacocks, dragons, falcons, swans, hearts, moons, stars flowe, and leaves were of ordinary occurrence. More eleborate efforts arnsisted of seraphs and various sacred figures and representations of sacred events.

A different process was used for tapestry when made by the hand, in which the canvas was completely covered with woolwork which generally represented in pictorial gashion life-sized figures engaged if various ways. Miss Linwood's exhibition of her own needle-wrought tapestry, in Leicester Square, about fifty years ago afforded an opportunity for an examination of the mode of proceeding. Before the needle could begin to ply, an artist was required to design the pictures to be wrought, just as imperatively as in the case of the more numerous pieces manufactured with the aid of mechanical processes, and although not always a Raphael or a Mantegna, he must have been a person of considerable culture. All that was required of the needle was to reproduce his work as faithfully as it could.

When our attention is turned to ancient needlework we can but be interested in its continuity, and struck with the amount of it that has been executed, and with the frequent mention of it, incidentally or otherwise, in old writings. The writer of the Book of Exodus makes mention of embroidery three times, that of the Book of Ezekiel half a dozen times. Homer dwelt with minuteness on a garment with gold embroidery repsesenting the chase of a fawn that Penelope give Ulysses. The monkish historian, Reginald of Durham, in describing the aversion St. Cuthbert felt to women, related that an embroideress, "nobly skilled," determined to pass the limits he had assigned to them, but was detected intuitively and ignominiously expelled from the church. Froissart gives an account of a dis pute that arose between two knights who had the same devices embroidered upon their surcoats, to which each of them thought he was exclusively entitled. Chaucer makes frequent mention of it, as when he says of the young squire among the Canterbury pilgrims that 'embrowdid was he, as it were a mede, Al ful of freses, pouldre flowres white and rede;' and of the carpenter's fair wife, that 'whit was his smok and browdid al by fore and eek by hynde." But more impressive than such allusions are the items that are left to us with all their fragrance of old times, all the pathos of old memories, and the distinct characteristics of successive centuries, whether they are the rich robes of ecclesiastics, as in Durham library; the pennons and pennocelles of brave knights who fought at Flodden, as at Edinburgh; or the dainty faded work that decorates the bower of a dame of good repute, as at Arbury Hall, Warwickshire; or the flowered white satin pocket-book worked for Dr. Johnson, now in Lichfield Museum; or the work of more recent days, such as the chair-seats marked "D. W." in Words-worth's cottage. Each example, according to its kind, is reminiscent and suggestive in a high degree.

POWER AT SEA.

Power, with its resultant speed says Leisure Hours is what the world seeks with feverish persistence. The average passenger—particularly if American—may loudly praise the ocean wave, but he is never anxious to remain on it long. Every hour saved is a joy to him. To feed on a pivot and sleep on a shelf, even amid the most gorgeous upholstery, is an experience appreciated by the miltitude in inverse ratio to its duration. In the Royal Navy the object is to save coals; and "ordinary speed" is but a fifth of the "highest possible." In the passenger marine the object is to make a record. for to the record-breaker the passengers crowd; and so great is that crowd and the consequent competition among its constituents that, in the heigbt of the season, we hear of as much as £450 being paid for the use of one cabin during one crossing of the Atlantic. Money may mean power, socially; but in the engineering world power means money. The more power put into a ship, the more she costs to build and to work. and the more money she brings in. And the race for power is such that we have now reached a stage in which a ship's nominal horses are not only in excess of her gross tonnage, but also of her displacement. As ships get larger they cost more; but it is not so much the hull that runs into capital as the furnishings and fittings, and, above all, the engines, notwithstanding the economies that result from triple and further expansion. For expansion means additional power, and every "horse" indicated can be taken as worth £13.

Our modern mail-boats are worth a fortune apiece. Twelve years ago £150,000 would have been an outside price for the very best of them. Six years ago the Admiralty agreed to pay the White Star Company £130,000 each for the Britannic and Germanic; but for the Cunard Aurania they were prepared to pay £24,0,000; for the Umbria, £301,000; for the Etruria, £310.000. The New York, like her sister the Paris now representing the American line on the Southampton road, cost £320,000; the Teutonic, like her sister, the majestic, coat £400,000. The new Cunarders are rumoured to be worth a million for the pair; but this may be subject to the usual margin for advertising purposes. The cost of working one of these huge vessels is very great. Even the wages list of those employed on board them totals up to nearly £2,000 a mouth; and every trip, out and home, of a twenty-knotter must realise £18,000, or leave a balance on the wrong side. With ships thus costing a pound a minute to work, it may well be asked how the money goes. But think of the work that has to be done! To begin with, they must raise 120 tons of steam an hour. Every day the Majestic evaporates 650,000 gallons of water; in other words, 250 Majestics would require, for steaming purposes, just the same amount of water as is supplied to the whole population of the country of London. To raise this water to the needful pressure of 180 lbs. or more per square inch, the boiler furnaces have to be fed with over 300 tons of coal a day, so that, for her trip out and home, the ship has to consume the contents of half a dozen railway trains, mustering some 200 waggons amongst them. This is to get the water into steam; but after that the steam has to be condensed again into water, and to do this quite an ocean has to be pumped through twenty miles of condenser tubes, which it has to traverse three times before it has done its duty; and during the six days she is crossing the Atlantic half a million tons of this water pass through the ship for condensing purposes alone! It may seem a simple matter to spin a screw round from seventy to a hundred times a minute, but when the screw has a mass of 15,000 tons in front of it, which it has to drive through the sea at the rate of 35 feet a second, forces and quantities have to come into operation of which even the sanguine "Screw Smith" never dreamt. And yet a first-class practical dreamer was Pettit Smith, the Columbus of the screw.

Triple expansion—the system by which steam at high pressure is admitted into a small cylinder, passed on when done with into a larger one, and thence into a much larger third one, where, when its push is almost spent, the vacuum due to the condenser comes in to help it by its pull—has not yet reached its majority. The *Propontis*, Dr. Kirk's first effort in that direction, was designed in 1874; and for six years it was on its trial, until in fact, boilers could be got to stand the needed steam. When this was achieved, in 1880, or thereabouts, Thompsons, of Australian clipper fame—who has not heard of the *Thermopylæ*, the fastest clipper that ever was, or the *Patriarch* which held the record on the Sydney track?—resolved to go into steam, and their first boat was the *Aberdeen*, in which triple expansion scored such a success as to ensure its general adoption. When a saving of 25 per cent. can be effected on the coal bill by delivering high pressure steam and working it expansively, one can hardly wonder at the high pressure at which the system has been adopted, or that engines are in the market at which the steam is expanded fourthly and even fiftbly, or, perhaps more correctly, quadruply and quintuply. By the addition of the small cylinder, some vessels have been increased in horse-power from 4,000 to 6,000; one of the altered ones actually saved 1,200 tons on one round voyage, and in some cases the coal consumption has been reduced by as much as a third. That high pressure, means heat to start which is, however, obvious enough from the temperature of this end of the middle platform, from which we have been looking up and down and around us. As we move towards the lower pressures we reach lower temperatures, and on the floor above we are in an ordinary summer climate, and can look down into the busy mill without being worried or discomforted. The mill works as regularly as a watch. Some of the mills—the bigger ones that run the Western Ocean—get a rest within a week, but those that put a girdle round the world have a far longer spell between their examinations. The *Tokoa*, one of the New Zealand meat boats. once ran from Teneriffe to Auckland, 12,059 knots, without a stop or a slackening of speed; and over the whole journey from London to Auckland she carried her 6,250 tons of cargo at a speed of ten knots on an expenditure of 1,237 tons of coal, or, in other words, she used but half an ounce of fuel to carry a ton of cargo a mile. This is not the longest run by a good many. Two New Zealand boats, launched at Denny's, at Dumbarton, went all the way on their first trip, from the Clyde to Dunedin, without a stoppage; and there have been other long runs, running into milllons of revolutions. But to spend one's life amid this untiring movement! There are men afloat who have journeyed a million milas and more about the world while working in such engine-rooms, taking as much pride in this intricate machinery as a seaman does in his rigging. And there are a few master mariners who have even run over two million miles on the sea; and some of them envy the engineer on his platfrom as much as he envies them on the bridge.

THE ECLIPSE.

A most interesting account is given of the results of the recent eclipse expedition under Professor Thorpe in West Africa. We still await the report of Mr. Albert Taylor, who chose a station in South America for his operations, but no doubt the conclusions of each of the parties will not materially differ. Professor Thorpe was favoured with excellent weather, and by careful arrangement all the members of his staff were able to devote themselves to special investigations with the result that there were no unnecessary duplications and superfluities. Thus, to some of the party was deputed the task of photographing, others devoted themselves to spectrum analysis others observed the corona, others noted the disturbed state of the sun, and so forth. There was only the brief space of five minutes in which the whole of the work was to be done. In that time the moon had crossed our luminary, the brief night had passed away, and the day had returned in all its brightness. There had been fears that the semi-civilsed natives in the vicinity would have taken alarm when the sun's face graw dark and the day suddenly became cold; but fortunately, though the event considerably astonished them and caused them some anxiety, they did not become panic-stricken. A guard had been placed round the astronomers, for there was just a likelihood that the natives would believe—as has happened previously—that the strangers in their midst were directly responsible for the shutting off of the sun's light, and deserving of summary punishment. But no hostile attack was made, and it appears from the report that the natives came to the conclusion that the eclipse was the mysterious work of the Almighty. Cattle and fowls and birds were, however, greatly affrighted at this sudden setting-in of night without warning, and no doubt the calculations of the brute creation are considerably upset, and must always be by such untoward events. It must, however have been a sublimely impressive spectacle when, just after one o'clock on a bright summerlike afternoon, a shadow was seen to creep across the face of the sun, a cold wind arose, and the radiant day commenced to darken. The astronomers had their instruments ready, and when the last ray of sunlight, had been cut off out fleshed a megnificent corona of silvery light together with numerous red and white prominences." There are comparatively few persons in the world to whom the thought ever occurs that the golden globe at which they gaze is not a perfect round. The man in the street knows nothing of that crown of blazing light which springs from the forehead of the sun and flames in brilliance to the height of perhaps a hundred thousand miles. The astronomer has long known of these mountains of living light, but their origin and nature remain a mystery. When the whole body of the sun was darkened during the eclipse these glorious ebullitions of luminosity were still sufficient to cause a twilight glow upon that portion of the oarth where the shodows had a fallen. The astronomers discovered, as they fully anticipated, that the sun was in a very disturbed state. for it is known that the sun-spots have an eleven-yearly period and are now nearly at a maximum. It is probably in consequence of this that we are enjoying the present phenomenal weather, for a connection between the sun-spots and our temperature has long been suspected. The solar prominences were also carefully examined, and the astronomers had the good fortune to see a large number in the comparatively short time. The spectrum of each one was duly recorded. and it has been found that they show lines of hydrogen and calcium, and that some are "crowded with lines of various metals." From this we assume that the metals are similar to those known on this planet, thereby confirming the theory that the earth and the other planets and sun were originally one body. It has to be remembered, however, that there is a bright yellow line shown by the spectrum for which astronomers have hitherto failed to account, and the substance which it represents, called belium, has no correspondence with any substance found on this globe. We gather from the report published that the Expedition was a success. Certainly all the conditions were favourable, and the only question is whether there was sufficient time to make all the desired discoveries, and to solve all the old vexing questions. Confirmations of the old facts is of course useful, but new facts are eagerly sought, difficult as the attainment may be. It is too early yet to know whether either of the Expeditions has resulted in a great revelation in bringing to our knowledge what was previously unsuspected, or, at least, unrecorded, Astronomy has made such rapid and vast advances that its triumphs need never cause surprise, though they excite a feeling of amazement at their stupendous nature.

One of the Emperor William's professors at Bonn, M. Amedee Pigeon, contributes to *La Vie Contemporaine* some notes on his Imperial pupil's student days. There appears to have been a little difference between the ways of the Prince and those of his fellow-students. Accompanied by his military tutor he walked backwards and forwards to lectures, and sat with his companions upon the wooden benches. The Prince appears to have taken a great interest in the students' duelling clubs, and was ever on the alert for hostile meeting. Says M. Pigeon.—"He often hurried over his breakfast, so as not to be late at the place of meeting, and would stand looking on for an hour at a time, while the combatants sawathed their arms and covered up their breasts before advancing to the attack. How often have I seen him pale, excited, attentive, following the rapid play of the swords, closely watching the features of the duellists, noting the varying shades of passion which their features betrayed, or their swaggering attitudes. He would praise the bold bearing of one, condemn the cowardliness or awkwardness of another, and give his heartiest commendations to the one who exhibited the greatest skill. His joy was all the greater whenever it was possible to outwit the police, whose business it is to discover and punish these duels, but who, in fact, generally close their eyes to them, and allow them to proceed. It was, I am sure, a matter of regret to him that he could not himself challenge an adversary, and I have more than once seen him practising with the heavy duelling sword."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Madame Navarro—"nee" Mary Anderson—is engaged, not on the reminiscences of a lifetime, as has been announced elsewhere, but on her stage reminiscences, and she has written to her friends in Louisville—in the Academy of which city she graduated—asking for recollections of her first appearance in the local theatre, as well as for copies of the notices in the Louisville journals, and of the old theatre programmes of her early performances. In her letter Madame Navarro adds that she expects to go to Switzerland for the summer.

Sir Edwin Arnold has revised "The Book of Good Counsels" from the Sanscrit classic "Hitopadesa, and it is now in the printers' hands. Mr. Gordon Browne has supplied some twenty new illustrations. Messrs. W. H. Allen are the publishers.

After a long absence, occasioned by "The Strike at Arlingford," Mr. George Moore is back at work on his novel dealing with betting in low life. The title of the book has been announced as "Mother and Child," but Mr. Moore now intends to call the book after the public-house in which the betting takes place—"The Traveller's Rest." "The Strike at Ar

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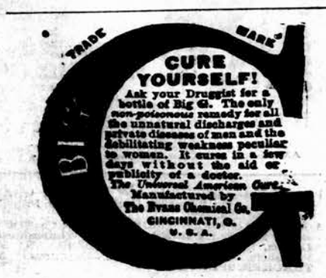
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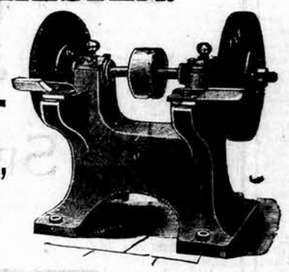

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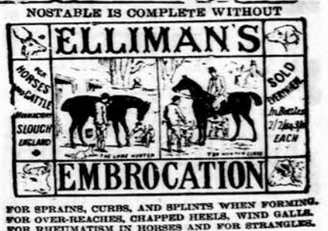

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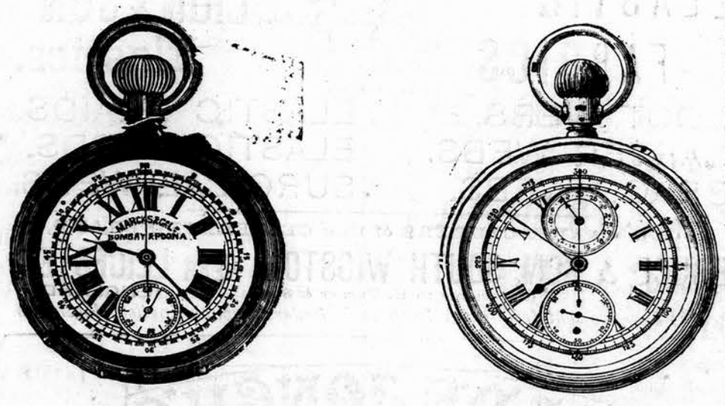

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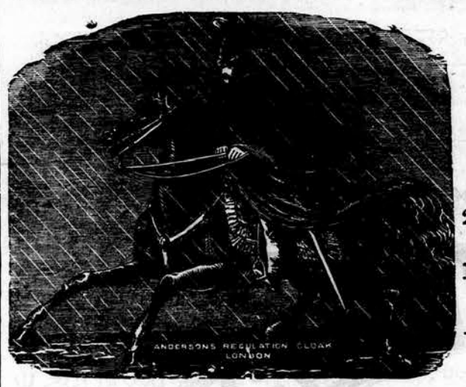

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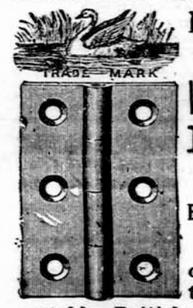

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